THE NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

——NO LEVELL'D MALICE
INFECTS ONE COMMA OF THE COURSE I HOLD.—*Shakspeare.*

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Miscellanies.

A RIDE.

During the Revolutionary War, when a corps of the American army were encamped near the borough of Elizabethtown in New Jersey—an officer who was rather more of a devotee of Venus, than of Mars, paid his addresses to a lady of distinction, whom he was in the habit of visiting nightly, in the cultivation of those kindly feelings which love so cordially inspires. On a discovery of the cause of the repeated absence of the officer, and of the *place* where his interviews with his dulcinea were had, some waggish friends resolved to play off a handsome trick at his expense, which should deter him from a repetition of his amorous visits. The officer it appears rode a very small horse of the pony kind, which he always left untied, with the bridle reins over his neck near the door, in order to mount and ride off without delay, when the business of courting and kissing were over; and the horse always remained until hacked by the owner, without attempting to change his position. On a certain very dark night, when the officer had, as usual, gone to pay his devoirs to the object of his affections, and was enjoying the approving smiles of the fair one; his waggish companions went privately to the door of the house where the officer was; took the bridle and saddle from the horse, which they sent quietly away, placed the former on the tail, and the latter on the back of a very sober ruminative old cow, (with the crupper over the horns,) who stood peaceably chewing her cud, near the spot. Immediaty thereafter, they retired some distance from the house, and separating, raised the loud cry of alarm, that the enemy had landed, and were marching in full force into the village. On hearing the voice of alarm, the people ran out greatly excited; and consternation entering every dwelling, found its unwelcome way speedily, into the household temple where our our official hero was worshipping. Taking counsel from his fears, and snatching a hasty kiss, he started from the lady's chamber, and rushing rapidly down stairs shot out of doors with the velocity of a musket ball, and owing to the darkness, not seeing the interesting change in the conformation of his nag, mounted hastily on the saddle, with his back towards the head of the cow, and plunging his sharp spurs deeply into her side, caused her to bawl out with excessive pain, and she darted off in gallant style, and in her best gallop made towards the camp. The officer still plying his trusty spurs and whip to the skin and bones of the suffering old animal, and with all his wine and love on board—finding himself hurried rapidly backwards, maugre all his efforts to advance; and hearing the repeated bawlings of the tortured and frightened beast, imagined that he was carried off by magic, and roaring out most lustily that the devil had got him—was carried in this state of perturbation into the very alignment of the camp. The courageous sentinels, hearing the noise, and imagining no doubt, that Hannibal and his oxen were coming, discharged their pieces and fled as if the devil had chased them; the alarm guns were fired—the drums beat to arms; the officers left their quarters and cried, turn out! turn out!! with all the strength of their lungs.—The soldiers started from their sleep as if a ghost had crossed their dreams—and the whole body running, half naked, together, formed in gallant dishabille, prepared to repel the terrible invader. When lo! the ludicrous sight soon presented itself to their eyes of the gallant officer, mounted on an old cow, with his face towards her tail, and this appendage sticking straight out behind; her tongue hanging out—her sides gory with the grievous digging of the spurs, and himself, owing to his excessive fear, almost deprived of reason, and half petrified with horror. A loud and general roar of laughter broke from the assembled band, at the rider and his steed—the whole corps gave him three times three hearty cheers, as he bolted into the camp, and he was aimed and carried to his quarters in triumph, there to dream of love's metamorphoses, backward rides, sternway advances, and alarms of invasion, and thereby to garnish his mind with materials for writing a splendid treatise on the novel adventure of cow-ology.—*Constellation.*

EPIGRAM.

"Sawney Scot and John Bull lately held a debate,
Which experience'd most bliss in a conjugal state:
Says Sawney "you Englishmen revel in riches;
But too often it happens your wives wear the breeches."
Quoth John, "That misfortune might fall to your share,
If the wives among you could find breeches to wear."

MANUEL CARTUCHO,

A PIRATE.

I was one evening in company with several officers of the Navy, when the conversation, turning upon the *then* recent Trial of Com. Porter, by an easy transition settled upon the transaction of the Anti-Piratical squadron commanded by that officer in the West Indies. Many incidents and personal adventures growing out of that service were related by several of the company, one of which arrested my attention so forcibly, that my memory has retained the subject of the story distinctly, even after the lapse of several years. An officer, (a youth of about 20 years of age) after a momentary pause in the conversation, began, as nearly as I can recollect, in these words:—Several of you, doubtless, remember that fierce and indomitable Pirate, Manuel Cartucho—captured by Stribbling on one of his boat expeditions. Carr, who left us just at this moment, was present at the fight, and I think told me saved his life. When the boats boarded the piratical schooner which the pirates had run upon the rocks during the chase on the coast of Cuba, those who were not shot down, leaped from the vessel to the rocks, and made their way into the woods under a heavy fire from our seamen. Manuel fought like a lion, and was the last to throw down his arms and take to flight. He had tarried too long, however, to escape. Before he reached the bows of the schooner an old boatswain's mate was upon him. All hopes of escape vanishing, Manuel, as his last resource in the emergency, threw himself on his knees, and with uplifted hands, implored the interposition of the Holy Virgin. When I first saw them, says C. the old tar was picking his flint with his jack-knife, having apparently just snapped the piece, and proceeded to adjust the firelock with all the indifference imaginable—one extremity to his own brawny shoulder, and the other to the pirate's ear. I got up in time to throw aside the muzzle before it exploded;—another instant, and Manuel would have been saved much of the inconvenience to which he was subsequently subjected. He was the only prisoner we made.

Manuel was conveyed to Thompson's Island, our head quarters, and delivered over to the Commodore, who had occasion to admire the fearless intrepidity and Herculean strength of the pirate.

One fine evening Manuel was brought upon the top-gallant forecastle of the ship, to breathe the fresh air and cool his irons, when his aquatic predilections entirely overcame his consciousness of present security and ease; and [illegible] through the [illegible] of astonished seamen, plunged into a rapid seaward tide, which bore as many greedy sharks within its bosom as "bubbles" on its surface "onward." But he "was, as it were, a child" of the ocean; and the monsters of the deep turned from him as one of their familiars. The pirate had drifted, perhaps, a hundred fathoms from the ship before a boat was manned and despatched in pursuit.—But Manuel was no drowning rat to catch at straws; he was bound to the Island, its tangled and impenetrable mangroves, for a shelter from the spoiler; he yawed and dipped like a crippled loon duck, as the boat shot up with him. It was vanity, even in a Cuba fisherman who strangles the shark in his own coral depths, to strive with the light cutter of a sloop, that leaves the dolphin in its wake. After a fierce struggle, during which Manuel nearly succeeded in his efforts to capsize the light boat, when he would have drowned the crew like so many puppies, they hauled him by the hair into the gig; where, like the savage wolf taken by the hunter, he crouched without a growl, in sullen expectation of his fate, was taken on board the ship and more securely ironed.

The prize schooner, (a Pilot) a few days after this event, was ordered home for adjudication, and Manuel was sent on board to stand his trial on his arrival at Norfolk, the place of destination. S. commanded the schr. myself, and Midshipman B. of New Jersey, were his only officers. For a crew we had ten or a dozen skeleton invalids, worn out by disease and dismissed the squadron for infirmity. Besides the officers, there were but two able-bodied hands on board. From some cause unaccountable to me, S—— ordered Manuel's irons to be knocked off, and suffered him to go at large during the passage home. Nor did he seem undeserving this forbearance; but behaved with propriety, and soon ingratiated himself, and won the pity of every one on board the schooner. He attached himself particularly to me; and night and day, Manuel was, in conjunction with my watch, actively engaged in the duties of the vessel. He often sought an opportunity of conversing with me on my lonely mid-watch, when the helmsman even was nodding on the tiller, dreaming, perhaps, of sailing on whole oceans of "Jamaica," and also all on board buried in profound sleep; at these moments he would bewail the untimely end to which he was speedily approaching—protest his innocence of crime—and endeavor to awaken my sympathy in his behalf. He would then weep like an infant; and signs which I *now* comprehend (for I was then not a Mason,) were made to bear witness to his veracity and innocence. He was under the impression that we had been sent to sea to punish him for his crimes, and that a hard-featured old boatswain's mate on board was to be his executioner; he lived in daily expectation that the next sun would witness his execution: and it seems that he had prepared for the event.

We made Cape Henry light the morning of the tenth day, and having a fine easterly breeze, we were made happy with the promise of the pilot of reaching Norfolk before the setting of the sun. The gale "freshened as the day was done," and already the town of Norfolk began to appear amidst the haze of the evening, as we rounded Craney Island light. The Pilot was a lad, and this was his essay in his art. He became confused as the soundings suddenly shoaled, and packed us at high water on the shoals of Craney Island. We labored hard until the moon was high in the air, and the tide had considerably fallen, when abandoning all hopes of getting off until the vessel was disburthened of her stores, (about a hundred bags of coffee,) we thought of going to sleep off the fatigues of a hard day's work. It was then I thought of our prisoner, and observed to S. as he went below, that as our little cockle shell of a boat was out, we had better secure the pirate. He told me to do so. I called Manuel to me, and at the same time told the B's mate to go below and get his irons. The pirate understood me, and heard the rattling of the irons as they were dragged out below. He thought that at last his time was come, and that these were the preparations for his execution. He became restive—muttered, and mingled his prayers for mercy with horrible imprecations. I told one near me to bring my pistols. He planted his fine form like a bronze statue, upon the deck—threw up his outstretched arm to heaven, and as the moonbeams played about his dark and ragged countenance, his black eye glowed like the living coal. He struck such terror into the souls of our dastard crew, that they quailed and blenched before his glance like stricken deer. I ordered them to seize him. One, bolder than the rest, raised an axe to strike him down. Manuel caught it as it fell, and wrenching from the seaman's grasp the axe, poised it a moment in the air, smiled in bitter scorn upon the astonished circle as they shrunk before him, and hurled it into the sea. The tiger springs not from his lair so suddenly as Manuel leaped upon me, seizing me by the throat. Another bound, and he was "many a fathom deep into the sea." My messmate B. had overheard the noise, and, although undressed, rushed on deck to see the cause. He was just in time to throw his arms around my body, as Manuel, with me in his giant grasp, leapt overboard. My clothes gave way, and the robber went alone! Stirred to fury by the spirit-moving scene, I sprang into our little boat, closely followed by my messmate, and, without time for thought, pushed off in pursuit of Manuel. We should have shot him from the deck—it was now too late, though hailed to give room to do so. We were close upon him; as we shot up with him, B. struck him a stunning blow with the blade of his oar, seized him by the hair, and Manuel, nothing loth, half lugged, half leaped into the boat. He saw his advantage. We were now adrift in the only boat belonging to the schooner—the tide fast carrying us into the broad waters of the bay—the nut-shell of a skiff scarce large enough to hold us all—and two slight youths to contest its possession and his liberty. He sprang like a madman to the assault—in another instant we were rolling in the bottom of the boat, locked in each other's arms—in no fraternal embrace, believe me. I shall never cease to recollect the death-like silence of the first fearful moment we struggled for the mastery; and, long after the hand of Time had softened the outlines of that night-scene, have I heard the wild shrieks and stifled groans that issued from that lonely boat. The conflict was long and doubtful—not an instant was the close hug in which we were entangled relaxed—there was not room to strike a blow—the pirate had not time to draw a Spanish knife concealed beneath his vest—with hands and teeth fixed on each other's throats, smothered groans and blackened visage spoke its progress. He strove at times to overturn the boat—at others to pitch headlong with us into the sea. An unsuccessful effort to do this, brought my messmate and myself both upon him for the first time. The boat lurched, and he fell heavily across the stern with both upon his breast. He had crushed my right hand in his teeth—my left and both of B's were upon his throat to strangle him—one of the pirate's arms was under us, and our teeth were closely fastened on the other. The pirate was evidently fast giving way—my hand dropped from his relaxed jaws—his face blackened under the pressure of our gripe—he soon ceased to breathe——

We now for the first time, gave an ear to cries at no great distance from us—cries for assistance—screams of a drowning man. We recognized the voice of one of our crew. He had doubtless jumped from the schooner to swim to our aid—and we drifting so fast with the tide, the poor feilow was exhausted, and had lost sight of the boat. What was to be done? The pirate might be only partially strangled; if left while we were saving the seaman, he might recover and renew the fight. We were already exhausted to the last extremity—a few words passed to this effect between us—and we resolved to rid us of the pirate. We launched him headlong into the sea, and a few bubbles "shewed where he was." Taking the seats which had been overthrown in the struggle, (for we had lost our oars at once) and directed by voices becoming feebler every moment, with great difficulty we paddled to our poor fellows and picked them up. It was as we supposed—they had swam to our assistance, but we were unable to reach the boat. We were now four in all. B. and myself, entirely overcome, stretched in the bottom of the boat—drifting very quietly into Hampton Roads at midnight, without an oar, sail, or rudder. Happily for us, the schooner's signal guns, of which she had fired several brought a boat full manned from a vessel in the Roads. This was sent in pursuit, and soon came up with us. We reached our schooner about two in the morning, worn out and exhausted with fatigue.

The rest is easily told. Manuel was not dead when we threw him overboard—the sudden plunge into the water soon revived the almost extinguished vital spark—he revived, and swam ashore, about a mile!—He was pursued and taken by a party of U. S. troops two days after, whom he resisted to the last, suffering several shots to be fired before he yielded. I conveyed him to the Norfolk prison, amidst the shouts of assembled multitudes, and delivered the stern villain into the hands of Justice. His throat was swollen and his face turbid—he could scarcely articulate, and when questioned by me pointed to his throat. I could have done so too with as much propriety. He was tried by Judge Marshall, condemned, and *pardoned* by Monroe. Manuel still lives, the terror of honest traders "in the Indies."—*Alexandria Guz.*

Origin of Paul Pry. Mr. Poole, the author of the popular comedy bearing this title, gives in the course of an amusing article in the New Monthly Magazine for March the following account of the original suggestion of the character:—"The idea of the character of Paul Pry was suggested by the following anecdote. related to me by a beloved friend. An idle old lady, living in a narrow street, had passed so much of her time in watching the affairs of her neighbors, that she at length, acquired the power of distinguishing the sound of every knocker within hearing. It happened that she fell ill, and was for several days confined to her bed. Unable to observe in person, what was going on without, she stationed her maid at the window, as a substitute for the performance of that duty. But Betty [illegible] the occupation, she became careless in her report—impatient and tetchy when reprimanded for her negligence. "Betty, what are you thinking about?—don't you hear a double knock at No. 9? Who is it?" "The first floor lodger, ma'am." "Betty! Betty! I declare I must give you warning. Why don't you tell me what knock is at No. 54?"—"Why, Lord Ma'am, it is only the baker with pies." "Pies, Betty! what can they want with pies at 54? They had pies yesterday!" Of this very point I have availed myself. Let me add that Paul Pry was never intended as the representative of any one individual, but a class. Like the melancholy of Jaques, he is 'compounded of many Simples;' and I could mention five or six who were unconscious contributers to the character. That it should have been so often though erroneously, supposed to have been drawn after particular persons is perhaps, complimentary to the general truth of the delineation."

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Charlemagne, Captain Robinson, arrived from Liverpool at New-York, on Sunday afternoon. London papers of the 8th and Liverpool of the 9th of April are received.

The advices from the seat of war in Europe announces nothing decisive. That part of Poland which has been exposed to the ravages of war is in a frightful condition. A Warsaw paper of the 22d of March says—"The cruelty which the enemy develpoes every where as he proceeds, will become fatal to himself. At this moment Russian couriers can travel no part of the country without powerful escorts. Over the whole route from Pultusk to Augustow, terror is so widely spread among the Russians, that large detachments dared not pass the night in towns without having previously raised entrenchments. It is now no uncommon thing for a Russian to go over from our side, who took the ranks with the avowed intention of fighting for the liberties of Russia as well as of Poland." The same paper says that the Sultan has declared war against Russia and that the manifesto has been received at Vienna. This looks doubtful enough, but the intelligence of the rising of Volhynia and Lithuania, where there is a strong sympathy with the other provinces of ancient Poland, is more likely to be true. They have formed, it is said, a provisional government, with Gen. Weissehoff at their head.

In France matters remain in much the same state as at the last arrival. It is said that no answer has yet been returned to the note of the French Cabinet to the Austrian Minister demanding an explanation of the recent movements in Italy. In the mean time the rise of the French funds seems to indicate that the impression that peace will be preserved has gained strength.

Holland and Belgium remain in the same attitude. In Italy it appears that blood has been shed in the attempt to put down the insurgents. The accounts from Spain seem to be of the usual cast, the history of ineffectual attempts to induce the people to rise against the government.

It is the opinion of some intelligent passengers who came in the Charlemagne, that great as are the difficulties which the present crisis of things in Europe presents, arrangements will be made among the principal powers which will prevent a general war. In this, their views agree with those mentioned in our Saturday's paper, as entertained by other well-informed foreigners who came by the previous arrival. How far their opinions may have been influenced by their wishes or interests, we cannot answer.

There is a deficiency in the English Revenue for the last year, ending April 1830, of 1,134,947 pounds sterling. This has been caused by the reduction of the taxes.

FRANCE.

(From Galignani's Messenger of Tuesday.)

Orders are said to have been transmitted to Toulon for fitting out divers gun-boats and brigs stationed in that port. These vessels to the number of eight to ten, are to sail as soon as possible, and cruise off the coasts of Italy and Spain, in order to observe the movements which are to take place in those countries.

It is stated that orders have been forwarded to the arsenal at Metz to prepare immediately 15 new batteries, with their train and accessories.

We hear that six batteries have received orders to leave Vincennes for the north-east frontier.

The rise in the Funds yesterday, seems to be entirely owing to financial causes. It was stated on 'Change that the Minister of the Finances, on learning the bad effect produced on the public credit by the announcement of three successive loans, is disposed to treat with an English Company for the negotiation of a considerable sum in Treasury Bills at a long date, which would supersede the necessity of effecting the loan announced for the 19th ult. We give this without vouching for its truth. But if it be well founded, Ministers will, no doubt, explain themselves without delay, in order to stop, in the interest of commerce, the displacing capital which they have called for.—*Journal du Commerce.*

"The following report," says the Courrier Francais, "was current yesterday upon the state of diplomatic negotiations. It is said that, upon the question of the intervention of Austria in the Duchy of Parma and Piacentia, England, without fully concurring in the pretensions of the Cabinet of Vienna, has declared that it cannot give rise to opposition by arms on the part of France. The French Cabinet admits this doctrine. As to the question of the Romagna, it is stated that the note of France, which is couched in firm and precise terms, was concerted verbally with the English Ambassador. M. Perrier, jun. was charged to carry it to London. It was affirmed that intelligence was received of the full and unreserved adhesion of England, who admits the right of France to declare war in case Austria should not evacuate the Romagna. A Congress is to meet at Rome for the solution of all the questions."

[From the Courier Francais:]

We are informed that M. Badelle, Rector of the academy of Rouen, has ordered a seminary of English Jesuits, formed at Dieppe, to be closed. The Rector displayed considerable firmness on the occasion.

(From the Nationale of the 4th.)

PARIS. Messrs. Zangiacomi and Lascoul, Assistant Judges of the Tribunal of First Instance, have refused the office of Assistant Attorney General, now vacant by the dismissal of Messrs. Strourm, Lebreton, and Lanjuinais, for having become members of the National Association.

From the Globe.)

PARIS. M. Adam Gurowski, who played a distinguished part in the Warsaw insurrection, arrived in Paris with despatches from his Government.

Eighty officers of the garrison of Metz have sent in their [illegible] at Arras, have likewise become members of that Society.

(From Galignani's Messenger of the 9th.)

Ten or twelve General Officers, says the *Tribune*, yesterday morning received orders to proceed immediately to posts on the north-east frontier, and they all set out last night.

(From the Morning Herald of April 7.

We have just received the Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday. Their tone is still pacific. No answer had yet been received to the note addressed to Austria, and the very interesting discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, tends to confirm the opinion that Ministers feel themselves fortified in maintaining peace. It is said that the note which France addressed to Austria was concerted with the English Minister, and that our government fully coincided with that of France, to the full extent, upon that question. It was expected that the Ministers would themselves propose to the Chamber of Deputies a rejection of the electoral law as amended by the Chamber of Peers, and a return to the original law. The War Department was still unceasing in its preparations.

We have seen letters written by an Austrian officer of distinction, dated from the extreme frontier of Austrian Poland, 14th March, in which he states that the army to which he was attached had received marching orders for Germany, but had not yet made any serious movement.

The opinion throughout the Austrian army was, that its government was determined on war. Our Paris Letters of Monday incline to the belief that the question of peace or war depended on Austria; and that consequently peace was more probable than war.

It will be seen, by the annexed Stock List, that the French Funds had receded on Tuesday—a fact ascribed by our Private Correspondent to the manœuvres of the gamblers on 'Change, and understood there (to use the technical phrase,) as mere "*Jeux de la Bourse.*"

Another color was sought to be given to it, by the reported demand of Russia upon Sweden to furnish a contingent of 10,000 troops for the purposes stipulated by the Holy Alliance, but failed in producing any effect.

FRENCH FUNDS, April 4. Five per Cent, 75f 40c 25c 40c 30c 60c 75c 76f 76f 25c 76f 75f 85c 80c 76f 76f 20c 60c 80c 90c 80c 70; Three per Cents, 46f 50c 60c 40c 50c 60c 75c 90c 80c 47f 25c 60c 5c 47f 47f 10c 40c 50c 60c 80c 60c.

(From La Revolution of Wednesday.)

The Non-intervention Ministry does not limit its persecutions against the Spaniards to merely dispersing the Refugees; they now extend their hostility to men whom we thought were protected by the law from arbitrary banishment. It was upon this new principle that M. Castella, a Spaniard, and privileged merchant settled at Bayonne for the last seven years, has just received from the Sub-Prefect of the City an order to remove to one hundred leagues from the frontiers.

Private letters from Italy attributed the sudden death of the son of Louis Bonaparte to poisoning.

On the 30th of March, the King of Sardinia was somewhat better, but his situation was nevertheless alarming.

(From the National of Tuesday.)

General Bachelor, commander of the nineteenth military division, has sent in his resignation to the Minister of War.

ENGLAND.

LONDON April 7th.

The Funds have fluctuated considerably to-day; but the tendency of the market is evidently upwards. The business done to-day in the Stock Exchange has chiefly had reference to the settlement of the account next Thursday. We understand that in consequence of the low price of Consols for the Account, compared with Money Stock, the public have bought largely for time, which is a new feature in the market. Consols for Money and the account which left off yesterday at 78 5-8 3-4, opened this morning at 79, were then done at 78 1-2, when they rose to 79 1-8; from this price they fell to 79 1-8 and, after a little fluctuation, finally closed at 78 3-4 sellers. There has not been much fluctuation in the heavy stock. The new Three and a Half per Cents have been done as high as 88 7-8 at and as low as 88 3-8, at which price they left off. Exchequer Bills are quoted at 27, and India Bonds at 6.

There has been nothing of the least importance doing to-day in the Foreign Market.

City, Thursday Evening, April 8. A report is in circulation, which is countenanced by the French Journals, that a communication has been opened between the Poles and the Turks, and that Enveys have been mutually sent from Warsaw and Constantinople. If it be true that the Sublime Porte has sent an Envey to Warsaw, hostilities between Russia and Turkey may be considered as certain. Indeed such a step on the part of the latter Power amounts to a declaration of war. It is, in fact, entering into a friendly negotiation with the revolted subjects of the Emperor of Russia. For our part, we should not be at all surprised if Turkey took advantage of the present state of things, and attempted to get rid of the debt and disgrace inflicted upon her by the Czar.

We have just received the following:—"A gentleman recently arrived from the continent acquaints the editor of *The Sun* that almost every account of the situation of the Russian army is fabricated in Paris and Hamburg. Travellers, and particularly English and English newspapers, are invariably stopped in Prussia and Germany." Does not this clearly prove the community of interest that exists between Austria, Russia and Prussia? Where is now Prince Metternich's respect for the principle of non-intervention? It is, like a great Duke's definition of a country meeting, all a farce.—*Sun, April 6.*

IRELAND.

Sir Henry Parnell is Candidate for the Representation of Queens County. There is no opposition.

The refusal of the High Sheriff of the county of Waterford to call a Meeting of the county for the purpose of adopting a petition in favor of the Reform bill, has only had the effect of creating a still stronger feeling in its favor. Eighteen or twenty Magistrates have now come forward and signed a requisition convening a county Meeting.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

POLAND.

Warsaw, March 21. The Diet has had no sitting for some days past. The deputies meet daily, but only in detached parties; and it is said that the committee will soon be ready with the draught of the important law for granting to the serfs the right of possessing landed property. According to the picture drawn by our State Gazette, the country on that side of the Vistula which has been exposed to the ravages of war is in a frightful state. The villages are for the most part destroyed, and even where this is not the case, the wretched inhabitants, driven to despair by want, wander about in the woods, and attack detached parts of the soldiers to plunder them. In the neighborhood of Warsaw much alarm is entertained on account of the heaps of dead bodies, both of men and horses, which lie about half buried in the woods, and which it is apprehended, will be the cause of an infectious fever, on the commencement of warm spring weather. If we may believe letters given in the State Gazette, from Zamosc, and dated the 14th, a Russian battalion was, on the 11th surrounded near Urchanil, and forced to surrender. The prisoners were conveyed to fortresses. With regard to the retaking of Pulawy by the Russians, it is said that the state of the river prevents the brigade of Colonel Rzuchowski, stationed on the left bank, from giving any assistance to the inhabitants.

On the 17th a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of Ostrolenka. On the same day Gen. Krucoviecki inspected the works for the interior defence of the city. Not only did he examine the batteries on the Vistula, and the barricades in the streets, but even the beams, bars, and other fastenings for securing the doors and windows of the houses in case the enemy should penetrate into the town. [illegible] the (general [illegible]) of the streets, the object of which appears to be to divide the town into several fortified districts, which shall be independent of each other. At the same time, communicating passages are established at different points. Within these few days a number of crosses of honor have been distributed to the regiments in Warsaw.

The *Hamburg Correspondent* gives the following extract of a letter from Berlin, dated March 24:—"For some days past we have had among us the young Prince Czartoryoski, son of the President of the National Government of Poland, and Aid-de-Camp to General Chlopicki. It is presumed that he has come to ascertain how far our King may be disposed to take upon himself the part of a meditator for peace.

(From the Le Temps of Tuesday.)

The news received from Volhynia and Lithuania is most favorable to the Poles. On hearing of the battles before Praga, and on the arrival of several Polish officers, the population of several entire districts of Volhynia have risen en masse; and it is even said that a Provisional Government has been formed under the direction of General Weissenhoff.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Frankfort states that the inhabitants of the Causicus, who have never been able to reconcile themselves to the yoke of Russia, and have seized every opportunity to get rid of the garrisons which the Russian Government keep up amongst them at a very heavy expense, upon finding that the Emperor Nicholas was drawing all his forces towards the west, have risen in insurrection, and already obtained some advantages. The writer of the letter adds—"It is also currently reported that Persia has declared war against Russia; and that if the Company, with whom the Porte contracted to furnish 40,000 muskets, and as many sabres, had fulfilled their engagement, Turkey also, in all probability, would have come to a rupture. Of all the Powers engaged in the new coalition against France, Russia, perhaps, is the least to be feared, on account of the embarrassments created by her neighbors."—*Tribune.*

The Commercial Gazette of St. Petersburgh, of the 19th ult. gives an extract of an account rendered by the Minister of the Finances, for the year 1830, relative to the foreign trade, from which it appears that the exports were in general more advantageous and important than in the year 1829. The total receipts of the customs amounted to 628, 029, 876 rubles.

ITALY.

From the Messager des Chambres of April 5.

PARIS, April 4.—The Austrians were at the gates of Bologna on the 21st, and entered the town on the 22d. On the following day, 23d, Cardinal Oppizzoni, a Legate, and Civil Governor on the part of the Pope, took possession of the authority. His first act was to order a Te Deum to be sung, in honor of the victory gained over the independence and liberty of the Italians.

The Austrians did not remain at Bologna. The corps d'armee continued its march forwards in three columns.

The French Ministry has declared that it demanded explanations upon this movement of the Austrians, which had been commenced without our Cabinet having the slightest idea of the circumstance.

We cannot see what other answer can be given by the Cabinet of Vienna, but that an application for assistance has been made by the Pope.

Neither can we imagine what objection can be made on the part of our government, as it has given up in a great degree, the doctrine of non intervention, such as was at first understood.

Will the Austrians be required to evacuate Romagnia? This is a question which it would be foolish to assert positively; and, on the other hand, it is doubtful whether a great Power like Austria would obey a summons. There will be no war, and what proves that peace will not be interrupted is, that, notwithstanding the progress of the Austrians across Romagnia, a march well known at Paris since yesterday, the Moniteur of this morning states that no change has taken place since the declarations made by the Ministers from the tribune, and that the explanations which have been required will produce certain answers and replies.

BOLOGNA, March 27.—After four days' fighting between Novi and Mordena, Zucchi, obliged to yield to superior numbers, retired on the territory of Bologna, bringing with him two pieces of [illegible] cannon and six small iron guns, a large supply of military stores, and between three and four millions of francs taken out of the treasury. That sum has been placed in the hands of a safe agent, and will be applied to defray the expenses of the free provinces.

FLORENCE, March 24. 1600 Austrians marching on Rome have passed through Florence. Tuscany is beginning to ferment. The sight of those troops has indisposed the population; and it is most likely that that country will not long preserve the tranquillity it has heretofore enjoyed.

The young King of Naples continues to gain the affection of his subjects. Notwithstanding his economy, he diffuses cheerfulness and pleasure around him. Thus he frequently visits the theatres, especially the Florentine, where the tragedies of Alfieri are acted with great taste, and contributes by his presence to their success.

Extract of a letter from Bologna, dated the 23d ult. —"The Government of Bologna, before it withdrew from the town, placed its authority in the hands of a Commission, presided by Professor Giacomelli, who waited upon General Frimont yesterday to inquire his intentions. The general informed them that he came to re-establish the authority of the Pope throughout the insurgent provinces, and should send troops wherever the factions had overthrown the legitimate Government. The General lends himself with the utmost complaisance to the numerous arrests called for by Cardinal Appizzoni, who has been named Legate *a latere* for the four legations of Bolognia, Ravenna, Ferrara and Forli. Several officers of the National Guards, who had not quitted the town, have already been arrested in pursuance of a demand under his hand. We are expecting to witness some terrible vengeance."

Extract of a letter of the 29th ult from Milan,—"On the 25th, two Hungarian regiments, 1,200 horsemen, and 16 pieces of cannon, advanced from Forli St Angelo, and dispersed the patriots who were assembled there. On the same day they proceeded as far as Urbino. Another column of 8,000 men, is marching, by Lonzono and Fojano, upon Fioransuola. Gen. Frimont is endeavoring to prevent the reunion of the forces of the patriots who are moving towards Recanoti, Comerino, and Tolentio; but it is probable that Generals Zucchi and Grabinski are aware of the intentions of the Austrian General. Letters from Rome state that Cardinal Weld has afforded the greatest service to the Papal Government during the late events. His Eminence procured a loan of 500,000 Roman crowns upon his estates in England. These funds enabled Cardinal Bernetti to effect a counter-revolution in the rebellious provinces, and prevent an insurrection at Rome and in the Camarasca."

GERMANY.

Bolzano, March 25.—By the last post, orders were received to organize a corps of 20,000 landwehr in the Tyrol, of which 5,000 are to be ready for active service. The Government has all at once suspended all public works of every kind which have no connection with military armaments.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has the following extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated March 25:—'Our military authorities are very active in organising and completing the federal contingent, as by an order received from the Diet, these troops are to be on the frontiers of Luxembourg by the end of April. The belief is an approaching and probably wide-spreading war, and is gaining ground, and has already exerted some influence on several articles of commerce. Private letters from Sweden state that the Emperor of Russia has applied to the government of that kingdom to furnish him with 10,000 auxiliary troops, as promised by the Holy Alliance. A report was current on the 16th at Stockholm that a French and English fleet would appear in the Baltic in the beginning of the summer.'

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 16th March states that the Spanish government received a despatch from the Captain General of Estemandura, announcing the arrival of Count De Bourmont at Badajoz, on his way to Madrid, to consult with the Spanish ministry for the establishment of the regency of Henry the 5th in Spain, as well as for the approaching arrival of the Duchess of Berri and the Duke of Bordeaux; but the Captain General notified to Count Bourmont that they would not be permitted to proceed to Madrid, but must go to Portugal. It appears that a military commission has been appointed at Madrid, owing to the critical situation of the town, caused by the great number [illegible]

The *Memorial Bordelais* contains the following intelligence, dated Madrid, March 25: "From the direction taken by the public mind in Spain for some time past, it is almost certain that a violent commotion will shortly subvert this country, if our government continue to refuse to the nation the ameliorations wished for in the political system by which it is governed."

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 2. Proceedings are commenced in the affair of General Nypels, and those in the affair of Colonel Boremans continue. Both of them have been in solitary confinement since yesterday. According to what we have been able to learn respecting General Nypels, that officer had, some weeks ago, before the conspiracy at Antwerp, recommended the Government to have a watchful eye on General Vandermissen. This fact is favorable to General Nypels.

There are strong reasons for believing that General Vandermissen has taken refuge in the citadel of Antwerp.

Count Vilian, XIV, Member of the Congress, has arrived at Paris, as it is said on a mission from the Government. Does M. Le Hon no longer enjoy the entire confidence of the new Ministry? It is said that the officers of the Regiment of Lancers had, on their arrival at Molines, violent altercations, and that in consequence of them Lieutenant-Colonel Edeline is under arrest.

M. Felix de Merode has returned to this city.

Some Journals have announced that Count D'Aerschot had been twice received by Lord Palmerston, and that he had each time a long interview with him. According to the *Independent* these interviews were not official.

A decree of the Regent dated the 31st of March, orders that as the Committee appointed to class the officers of the army according to their seniority has hitherto been unable to act, in consequence of the frequent absences of General Nypels, Colonel Boremans, and Lieutenant Colonel Hamesse, their discharge is granted to those officers, and others are appointed members of the Committee in their room.

We have just received the Journals of Antwerp. The Emancipation (Brussels paper) gives the particulars of the riots at Antwerp yesterday and the day before. The city has been declared by General Beaulieu in a state of siege. The Dutch, to the number of 300, have just landed (April 1, two o'clock) at Calloe, a Belgian port, 3 leagues off, towards the east. They have cut all the roads leading to it. On the news of the troubles at Brussels and Liege, great apprehensions were felt at Verviers, and all necessary precautions were taken, which seemed the more necessary, as a letter was received from the Burgomaster of Liege, announcing that a person of consequence had left Liege with a large sum of money, intending to excite a re-action at Verviers in favor of the dethroned family. The Civic Guards were immediately called out. Happily this measure was not necessary, and the Guards were soon allowed to retire, as there was no danger for the moment.

The Regiment of Liege has published an order of the Day to the Civic Guard, expressing in strong terms the indignation and grief of the Magistrates at the deplorable excesses of the 26th and 29th of March and exhorting the Guard to be firm and prompt in suppressing any future excesses.

The Burgomaster announces that the principal instigators, as well as many of the wretches who were guilty of pillage, were in the hands of justice, and will be severely punished.

Tranquillity is restored at Liege, and on Holy Thursday the people crowded the Chambers as usual.

The following are extracts from Brussels papers:

From the Courrier des Pays Bas of Sunday.

BELGIAN ASSOCIATION.

BRUSSELS, April 2. This Society is becoming more extensive every day, and already counts thousands amongst its members. Each city, each town and village, will, in a short time, have its Committee, which will be in communication with the Central Committee of Brussels.

The proceedings in the affair of Col. Nyples have commenced, and the investigation into the case of Col. Boremans is going on.

April 4. The opinion which we gave upon the measures about to be proposed by France and England for the arrangement our affairs has been confirmed by private information from Paris, obtained through a certain channel. The English Cabinet renounces every idea of restoring the family of the Prince of Orange. The events of the last few days have at last opened Lord Ponsonby's eyes, and have made apparent, even to his Lordship, how utterly impossible it is for the fallen family to regain the throne of this country. France long since having recognized the irredeemable downfal of the Nassaus, would, in conjunction with England, propose the Prince of Saxe Coburg as a fit personage to be King of Belgians, and upon the understanding that he should marry a daughter of Louis Phillippe.

The Dutch have taken possession not of Fort Callo, as has been said, but of Fort St. Mary, and as soon as the Government heard of it, a notice was sent by a courier to signify to the Dutch, that if the fort were not restored in a quarter of an hour, the Belgians would employ their cannon.

BRUSSELS, April 4. It is said General Vandermissen passed through Arlon on the 31st, and escaped into the French territory, passing through Longway.

GHENT, April 4. A deplorable event has just afflicted our city. M. Voortman, a manufacturer, was arrested by the populace at the door of his manufactory, to which he had come in a cabriolet. He was accused of Orangeism. The mob went to his manufactory to demand some cannon said to be deposited there. Mr. Voortman, on his way to the place, was warned of what was passing, and advised to turn back, trusting in the arms he carried about him, he unhappily persisted, and when he got to the place, was attacked, and disarmed, and required to give up the cannon, which he refused; he was then led away by two soldiers of the civic guard, and the mob carried him about the city; on the bridge of L'Eclure, a dagger dropped from his coat, on which a woman struck him on the face with a wooden shoe, and drew blood; the soldiers in vain tried to protect him from the popular fury; one of them received several blows aimed at the unfortunate manufacturer, who when they reached the market place, was promenaded three times round the Tree of Liberty, against which they dashed his face and horribly mutilated it. Then they led him through several streets to the parade, when Baron Coppens saved him from being massacred, and had him taken to prison to rescue him from inevitable death; but probably this succour will prove to be too late. The surgeon who dressed him found that he had received 11 bayonet and 2 sabre wounds. His life is despaired of.

It is reported that the vengeance of the people was drawn on him by his having said to his men who asked for work;—"If you have nothing to eat go and suck the tree of liberty which you have planted." Nothing is left of the manufactory but the bare walls.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, April 2.

Second Chamber of the States General.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs addressed the Chamber in a discourse of which the following is the substance:—

"The Minister of Finance having in the course of the week stated the sum requisite for the public expenditure, and the means of providing for it, the Chamber has to complete the information on the subject, and especially respecting the reasons which call for such expenses in the army and the defence of the frontier fortresses. His Excellency had two months ago expressed his hopes of a favorable result of the negotiations with the five Great Powers. Those hopes have been fulfilled by the protocols No. 11 and 12, which regulate in an equitable manner the chief points of the separation of the two divisions of the kingdom—viz., the demarcation of the frontier, and the share to be borne by each in the debt. The King intimated his assent to these terms, and reasonably expected that every thing would soon be arranged. He observed that further armaments in Belgium were now without an object, and that they should cease, in order that the armaments on our side might also be put an end to. Contrary to expectation, no progress was made since the beginning of the year; all those successively invested with power in Belgium, even the present Regent, have shown no disposition to execute the protocols, but the contrary. The powers represented in the Congress of London were treated in a manner that could not be expected in civilized Europe, even in the midst of war. Our territory is continually violated by Belgian marauders, who make individuals residing near the frontiers feel all the hardships of war. The communication with Maestricht is in some degree opened; but the Belgian troops have by no means retired to the positions which they occupied [illegible] gians have gone further, and publicly proposed to renew hostilities with us. The Regent has sworn to a Constitution which is at variance with the rights of Holland and with the protocols of the Five Powers, and, on his installation, issued a proclamation which shows a manifest disregard for all that has been done.

"His Excellency submits to the chambers the documents, which shows the course of affairs, and proves his Majesty's earnest wish to arrive at some final settlement, that he may alleviate the burdens which press so heavy on Holland. However, his Majesty had no choice but to provide for the security of the frontiers, and to deprive the insurgents even of the notion that they might attack us. Half measures would not do. It was necessary to extend the measures of defence to all the points threatened to the whole of the line of our fortresses. For what would have happened had those lawless bands penetrated into the heart of our country? Would they not have caused us injuries far greater than the burdens which we now have to bear? His Majesty deeply regrets having had no other choice. The present aspect of the citizens and inhabitants of some States baffles the calculations of politicians, and has great influence on the question of peace or war; the dissolution of society, the overthrow of legitimate authority, are no longer rare occurrences—agitators arriving at their own aggrandisement, find in their incessant attempts, short sighted nations ready to throw away the good which the laws ensure for a sudden change, by which they think to obtain chimerical amelioration. Among those nations Belgium has the first rank. Its dangerous neighborhood obliges us to provide for the defence of our southern frontiers against a licentious populace, as we defend our western frontiers from the fury of the ocean. Perhaps, however, the hour is not distant when the powers may think of opposing with vigor the unjust pretensions of the Belgians. At all events the Government of Holland must not cease for a moment to take all measures required to maintain the honor, the independence, and the inviolability of our territory and its financial interests."

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS. DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY THE POLES.

The packet ship Canada, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York on Tuesday evening. By this arrival London papers to the 15th of April are received. It will be seen that the Russians have been signally defeated by the Poles, in two or three successive engagements, —that the Provinces in the rear of the invaders are rising en masse to second the efforts of their brethren, and that a formidable insurrection has taken place in the dominions of the Sultan. The answer of the Austrian government to the French ultimatum relative to the affairs of Italy, had not been received. The London Courier contains the following summary account of the success of the Poles over the Russians.

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Of the Poles over the Russians.

The news from the north is of the highest interest. The war has re-commenced upon the Vistula, and the Poles are conquerors! The corps of General Geismar and Gen Rosen are in full retreat; 6000 killed or wounded, 6000 prisoners, 15 cannon, standards, muskets, &c. are the results of the memorable day of the 31st of March.

The Polish Generalissimo had crossed the Vistula on the night between the 30th and 31st of March, and by a bold manœuvre, falling by surprise upon the army which was in observation upon the line of Praga, he beat it back upon the corps of General Rosen, which was in its turn, overwhelmed, and driven upon that of Gen. Geismar.

All the Russian positions were carried by storm.

The Polish General had at first detached upon his left General Uininsci, to observe the reinforcements of the Imperial Guard, which were advancing on that side.

General Diebitsch, in his head quarters of Sienica, thus finds himself cut off by the Polish corps, which is marching on the line of the Bug to meet them, through the Palatinate of Augustowa.

On the 1st of April the Poles overthrew again the remains of the divisions of Rosen and Geismar. An officer who set out from the camp on the 1st of April at half past one o'clock, and arrived at five o'clock at Warsaw, announces that, upon his departure they had made, even during that morning, two thousand prisoners, among whom were many General Officers. They had likewise taken six cannon, and magazines and muskets.

Whole battalions laid down their arms in the battle of the 31st of March; perhaps this is the first time of such an occurrence in Russian regiments. What demoralization must exist in their ranks!

Glory to the Polish army! Glory to the heroic defenders of the independence of their country! They have paid sufficiently dear for liberty to preserve it. With what joy Europe will open to them her ranks.

While these great events were passing on the banks of the Vistula, a violent insurrection broke out on the 28th at Wilna.

Thus we have Lithunia almost entirely under arms; and 26 days have scarcely passed since the Russian Imperial Guard traversed it, marching upon the Vistula. What redoubled energy the victories of the 31st and the 1st must infuse into the Lithanian insurrection; and what confidence the news of this insurrection must spread in its turn in the victorious ranks of the Polish army!

We shall now leave the official documents to speak for themselves: recitals like these require no commentaries. We shall only add, that authentic letters from Warsaw of the evening of the 1st instant, assure us that the Bulletins written in haste, so far from exaggerating the success of these memorable days, do not perhaps represent them so great as they were in reality.

The bulletin of the commander in chief, General Skizynecki, giving an account of the victory of the 31st, concludes thus;—"This victory is the more advantgaeous for the Polish arms, inasmuch as it has not been bought on our side by any very considerable loss. This is attributable to the surprise of the sudden attack which we made—an attack which we followed up throughout the day with the greatest vigor. Many of the enemy's battalions were cut to pieces on the field of battle, and others were made prisoners in a body. Being above 20 hours on horseback, it is impossible for me at this moment to furnish a more complete report. I only pray of the National Government to order a solemn service, to thank God for having deigned to shed his blessing upon our arms."

The London Courier says—"The enthusiasm of the Poles is represented to be so great, that all the Nobles of Pusen who could bear arms, although at the risk of their property being confiscated by the Prussian Government, have abandoned it and proceeded to Poland. A new regiment of cavalry, of 1200 men, has been formed at Warsaw composed of volunteers from the Duchy of Posen.—The Polish army is now stated to consist of 90,000 men, well armed, of which there are 25,000 superb cavalry, and a great number of scythe bearers."

London, April 15.—We have received intelligence from Paris of April 13th. A report then prevailed that the Poles had obtained another brilliant victory over the Russians, the result of which was the total destruction of General Geismar's corps, and the taking of that commander prisoner. We hope the intelligence will soon be confirmed, though, as it is again Geismar's corps on which the attack is stated to have been made, it may be apprehended that the report is only a different version of the news we have already given. However, if, as some of the Paris journals say, the account was transmitted by the telegraph from Strasburg, there would be less reason to question its accuracy.

INSURRECTION IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE!

The following intelligence of an insurrection in the Ottoman Empire, was received through the German papers:

"*Frontiers of Servia, March* 17.

Since the suppression of the Albanian insurrection, Redschid Pacha has devoted himself with the greatest earnestness to the advancement of his private interests, and has paid very little attention to public affairs. The tranquility which appeared every where to exist, and the false assurances of fidelity daily given by the chieftains of the Albanian and Bosnian tribes, so completely lulled him into security, that he had not the slightest apprehension of the plots which the Pachas of Scutari and Travnik hatched almost before his eyes, and which have for their object nothing less than the dethroning of the Sultan. While neither Redschid Pacha, nor any of the persons about him dreamed of the danger which was threatening [illegible] rebellions which ever visited the Turkish empire, suddenly broke out. The whole of Albania, Bosnia, and part of Macedonia, are in insurrection.

"The Pacha of Scutari is at the head of the movement. He has gone to the frontiers of Albania and Macedonia, and assembled a corps there, with which he is to march on to Constantinople; while the Pacha of Travnik, with his troops and several thousand Bosnians, is marching against Redschid Pacha. Redschid cannot possess sufficient means for his own defence; and as to his making a movement in favor of the threatened capital, that is quite out of the question. In a word, the situation of the Sultan is most serious. The re-establishment of the Janissaries, is the rallying cry of the rebels, who are said to be instigated by foreign influence. The regular troops on which the Sultan perhaps can alone rely, are barely sufficient to hold Constantinople in check, if the insurrection has ramifications here. Indeed, these troops have, on every occasion, shown less courage than the irregular militia, who are excited by their fanaticism and rapacity, to vengeance and plunder.

"The east will thus again become the object of political interest; but unfortunately it will also again be the theatre of a most melancholy effusion of blood.'

AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA.

The Warsaw Gazette of the 28th, published a proclamation, found on a Russian officer who was recently killed, signed by Gen. Jermoloff, and addressed to the Russians, calling on them to insist in demanding a constitution from the infatuated Emperor Nicholas. The Lonpon Spn, after stating that this is an extremely important document, demanding the most attentive consideration, says:—"The throne of Nicholas, we apprehend, is already in a tottering state. The crown sits loosely on his royal sconce. What with Persia—Finland—Poland—and the warlike provinces of Georgia 2nd Circassia, all of whom are on the stir, it is evident that the Czar will have quite enough to do, without troubling himself to interfere further with the affairs of France, Belgium, or Italy."

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

Milan, March 31.—Extract of a private letter.—"No engagement took place during the night of the 26th, but towards 7 o'clock on the following morning firing commenced on both sides. The Austrians seeing that they were losing a number of troops, entered into combat, and wished to push the assault as far as Cattolica; but the patriots resisted for two hours successively the charges of cavalry and the well-sustained fire of the artillery. At the same time a corps of patriots from Missano and Bisanico came up and increased the number of the defenders of the country, and, having with them four small field-pieces, they commenced a spirited attack upon the Austrians' flank. The Austrians, during three hours, were frequently on the point of taking Catolica, but they were each time repulsed, although 3000 patriots, novices in the art of war, fought against 10,000 Austrians, Hungarians and Tyrolese, grown old under military discipline. At last, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the firing discontinued by degrees, and the Austrians retired towards Rimmin. The obstinate resistance and the courage of the patriots excited great enthusiasm in La Marche, and the peasants ran from the different villages to fight for their country. The Austrians lost more than 1000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners, on the 27th. At San Lorenzo, a guerilla obliged an entire battallion to lay down their arms. Gen. Geppert has required a reinforcement of 12,000 men before he can recommence hostilities. It is, however, certain that the patriots cannot hold out for a long time, but they will at least revenge the national honor, and sell their liberty at a dear rate.

In the States of the Church the contest appears to be entirely at an end.

MISCELLANEOUS PARAGRAPHS.

The Liverpool paper of the 16th says—The affairs on the continent may be said to continue stationary. Austria has not replied to the *ultimatum* of the French Ministers, and Belgium and Holland have not had recourse to more dangerous weapons than big words. In the Netherlands, tranquility has been restored, and the hopes of the Orange faction have been destroyed. Prince Leopold is rather a favorite, and as the people are weary of suspense, they would no doubt, accept him, or some one equally unobjectionable, for sovereign. His Royal Highness, however, has hardly ambition enough to precipitate himself on a throne, unless its permanency is well secured. With the friendship of England and France, he might be an eligible monarch for Belgium.

The French Ministry were persevering in a vigorous opposition against the press; and the press was active against the Ministry.

The Chamber of Peers had passed sentence upon the Ex-Ministers who escaped from France.

The British Parliament resumed their sittings on the 12th. The question of Reform was under discussion in both Houses at the last accounts. On the 14th, the King sent a message to the House of Commons, in which he recommends to their immediate consideration the making of such provision as may be adequate to the maintenance of Her Majesty the Queen's royal dignity in case she should survive His Majesty.

The distinguished Hindoo, Rammahus Roy, had arrived shortly leave England, for Spain.

It was said that the Ex-King of France and family would at Liverpool from Calcutta.

M. de Polignac had made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the fortress of Ham.

The Reports from Spain are unfavourable; and in Portugal, Don Miguel continued his usual violent and insulting course.

The news of the Polish victory was received at Paris with as much enthusiasm as if it had been a domestic triumph.

The imports of flour from America, into Liverpool, for the week ending on the 16th, were 27,779 Barrels—of wheat, 30,968 quarters.

It was reported on 'Change in London, at the latest date, that Gen. Diebitsch had been taken prisoner by the Poles.

There had been serious disturbances in Ireland. The LimerickChronicle gives an account of the massacre of five policemen, who were stabbed and stoned to death by a mob. A letter from Longhres, dated 5th April, states that that part of the country was in open rebellion; numerous outrages had been committed by a body of 5000 insurgents

The official journal of St. Petersburgh, of March 26, announces, that the Emperor has dissolved by a Ukase the five regiments of Finland carbineers, and the whole staff of that province. This fact requires no comment to enable the whole world to judge of the state of England.

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1831.

ANTI-MASONRY. The Anties are taking their names from our subscription list with all possible despatch. We have only to remark in the words of the old adage—"A good rid dance frombad rubbage."

LOSS OF THE WASHINGTON. The following statements respecting the sinking of the Washington, appears in the New York papers:—

NEW YORK, 16th May, 1831.

Messrs. Editors.—It is with regret I find myself compelled to come before the public with a counter statement to the one published this morning by Capt. Tomlinson, in relation to the accident that happened between the steamboats Chancellor Livingston and Washington, on the night of the 13th inst. Capt. T. says, I was in particular charge of the Chancellor at the time. This is not the fact; nor was he so informed by any officer or hand on board of her—who else could have warranted him in such an assertion?

The facts were, the Chancellor made the light of the Washington about 5 miles to the west. On nearing her, within 2 miles, I asked the pilot on which side he would pass—his answer was she would pass us so far to the north that we could not see her hull. I was standing near the wheel, looking, I observed a change in her lights, and that she was crossing our track so close as to make me instinctively call out "stop her," which was done, and in less than half a minute we struck.

The Captains of both boats, as I soon learned, were in their rooms at the time. The pilot of the Chancellor was an experienced man, known to Capt. Tomlinson—the regular Pilot remained home having lost his wife. At the wheel of the Washington there [illegible] the son of the Pilot: the Pilot himself was not there.

The cause of the boats coming together was the Washington's changing her direction at a moment so late that it could not be avoided. The time we were alongside was 45 not 20 minutes, during which time every facility in the power of Capt. Comstock was given to save lives and property.

The Chancellor remained at and near the spot from quarter past 11, the time of striking, to quarter before 7 the next morn ng, during which time an unsuccessful attempt was made to drag the Washington ashore. As it regards her being cut down 20 feet, time will show the error. It is not my intention to vindicate the Pilot of the Chancellor—he wants none; I can attach to him no blame. My object is to correct a garbled statement, pretending to blame when I had a right to expect an acknowledgment for the humane and polite attention of Capt. Comstock. No charge has been made by the Chancellor for services rendered to boat or passengers, or any other means used to provoke a statement alike wide from truth and justice.

JOHN VOORHIS.

NEW-YORK, May 16th, 1831.

Messrs. Editors: Charges of a strange nature have been made in relation to the accident between the Chancellor Livingston and Washington—at the time, I was, as is often the case with Captains of all the night boats, in my room. The boat was left by me in the charge of the Pilot, Mr. Allen, an experienced man, and not in the charge of Mr. Voorhis; after the boats struck, we took on board the passengers, baggage, and as much of the freight as 45 minutes would allow. We took the boat in toward proceeded to the shore, until her sinking condition obliged us to cut loose—we remained by her all night, and at day-light in the morning, made an attempt to drag her to shore, nor did I give it up as hopeless until Capt. Tomlinson told me he was satisfied I could not do it. At 1-4 before 7 we proceeded onward, and betwwen 10 and 11 put passengers, freight, &c. on board the steamboat President, bound to Providence. Nothing was ever said by us as to the mode of passing, nor did I hear any thing said of it until I saw his statement in the papers. We have as often passed him to the left as to the right—as it regards the expression of the passengers, none was had on board the Chancellor; the only passenger on her deck at the time was Mr. Voorhis, whose opinion is before the public.

B. W. COMSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, May 16th, 1831.

I was at the wheel of the Chancellor Livingston at the time she came in contact with the Washington, when I first made her light, she was 5 miles, or thereabouts, to the west, on our starboard bow, standing to the east by north, as I was afterwards informed by her pilot, and we standing west; 10 minutes after, I found by the light of the Washington, that she had changed her course to the south-east, crossing our bow so near that it was impossible to clear her, although our engine was stopped, and the helm hove hard a starboard, which brought our stem and starboard bow in contact with her forward of the wheel, carrying away our cut-water, catheads, head rails, &c. and casting our cut-water aport. It was so late when I saw her hull, that I could not possibly avoid her, seeing they must strike, I hove the helm hard a starboard to come along side, which would have been the case if they had hove their helm aport. I must have struck her abaft the water-wheel if I had hove the helm aport, and probably, would have done much more damage, if not lost all their passengers in the cabin; her wheel was going ahead when we struck.

NATHANIEL M. ALLEN.

Captain Bunker, of the President, after taking the passengers of the Washington on board his vessel, on Sunday, proceeded to, and lay by the wreck during the whole of the following night, apprehensive, as it was in the direct track of the Benjamin Franklin, coming from Providence, she might run foul of it. In the morning, Capt. Bunker succeeded in towing the Washington three miles closer in shore—out of 13 fathoms water into 10. The Fulton steamboat left N. Y. on Monday night, and Capt. Tomlinson next morning in the James Kent, for the purpose of endeavoring to raise the Washington entirely, and take her into New-Haven harbor. It is probable Capt. Tomlinson's exertions will be attended with success. The same reasons for believing that two of the passengers are missing are still said to exist. A schooner has arrived here which picked up in the sound 4 bales of dry goods that had floated from the Washington. The captain of the same schooner afterwards succeeded in getting from on board some rolls of sole leather.

MORE "MODERATION. The following resolution, says the Gazette, was proposed by one of the city delegates in the Anti-Masonic Convention, on Friday afternoon, and after discussion adopted.—The individual who proposed it, we we will venture to assert, never extended *three cents' worth* of "patronage" to any periodical in the country, masonic or anti-masonic:—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Anti-Masonic Party to withdraw all patronage and support from newspapers and publications, whose avowed or secret object is to disseminate Masonic Principles; and which refuse to publish anti-masonic notices and communications.

The Convention adjourned, *sine'die*, at seven o'clock on Friday evening.

A letter from Lowell, to the Editor of the Transcript, gives an account of a fracas between a portion of the Irish population and about 200 yankees, which took place in that town on Tuesday evening. No person was seriously injured. Some of the ringleaders have been arrested, and committed to prison. Scenes similar to this frequently take place in the manufacturing towns of Great Britain.

THEATRICAL. The veteran of the American Stage, Mr. Cooper, commenced an engagement at the Tremont Theatre on Thursday evening, in the character of *Leon*, in Beaumont and Fletcher's '*Rule a Wife and Have a Wife*.' Mr. Cooper was announced to appear on the preceding evening, and in fact was in the city in season to perform as advertised. But the steam-boat from New York, in which he took passage to Providence, having been delayed in the Sound, Mr. Russell's agent here feared that Mr. Cooper might not arrive sufficiently early to present himself on the stage and accordingly changed the evening's bill early in the forenoon. It is proper to make this statement, as Mr. Cooper has invariably been on the spot in time to fulfil his theatrical engagements, and of course very properly prides himself in some degree upon his punctuality in these matters.

His *Leon* on Thursday night, was a very spirited piece of acting, and his recitation of some of the beautiful poetry with which the play abounds, was remarkably chaste and touching.

On Friday night Mr. Cooper was well received as *Damon*, which is by many persons thought to be his *chef d'œuvre*. He was as energetic and dignified in the Senate scene, as full of tenderness and feeling in the garden at the parting with his wife and child, and as calm and heroic at the foot of the scaffold where *Damon* expects to lay down his life for [illegible] his friend, as we remember him at that more vigorous period of his life when he first astonished us by his personation of this character.

We understood that during Mr. Cooper's stay in Boston he will for once appear as *Falstaff*, in which part he has lately delighted crowded audiences in the Southern Theatres.

GOOD REASON FOR STAYING OUT OF A WET NIGHT. We were toiling up Water street one evening during the late rains, when the pavement was covered to the depth of six or eight inches, with the streams pouring from the adjacent lanes. At a corner where the swollen gutter was rushing by at the rate of ten knots an hour, we discovered a body lying at full length, the face downwards, and the muddy current making a clear breach from head to heels, over the carcase. Upon inspection, we ascertained it to be the hulk of a well known bibber, who was then *Bacchi plenus*. We roused him by the application of a hearty whack on the shoulder, and enquired what he could be doing there. He lifted his head from the whirlpool, and the opposite lamp disclosed an expression which was the most singularly ludicrous picture of distress we ever witnessed, "Oh," said he, and his head sank back as he spoke, "*I agreed to meet a man here.*"

Police Court.

Saturday, May 21. Mr. Justice Simmons presiding.

John Davenant brought up, on charge of an offence against one of the bye-laws of the city, which prohibits the removal of offals by any persons other than those employed by the municipal authority. The City Marshal on being informed that Davenant was removing offals from a house in Williams street, came up and enquired the man's name. He answered that his name was McKenzie, and that he lived in Roxbury. When told that he was transgressing an ordinance of the city, expressed a determination to avoid a similar offence, and drove off with his cart. The Marshal was presently informed that the man had given a wrong name, and that he lived in Charlestown, not in Roxbury. Mr. Pollard accordingly rode to Charlestown Bridge, and there learnt that Davenant had just crossed, with a load of offals. The deception induced Mr. P. to enter complaint. On reference to back files of the Police Office, it was found that Davenant had been fined for an offence similar to that now complained of, in 1827. He was accordingly mulcted in the sum of ten dollars and costs. Paid and discharged. "[The prohibition existing with regard to the removal of offals, &c. in any other manner than in the city carts, is in consequence of the filth which is often deposited in the streets by those individuals who as a matter of speculation apply at the houses for the privilege of removing the refuse vegetables, &c. deposited in the yards of dwelling houses.]

Tracy G. Wormill appeared to answer to the complaint of a young woman, about 18, his wife, who declared that he had put her in bodily fear by his threats of personal violence, &c. She furthermore testified as to the misconduct of Tracy in divers instances, and particularly as to his unfaithfulness as a husband, &c. &c. &c. She considered her health as well as her person in danger by living with him. Tracy in reply made a moving speech, and declared that he was infected with a loathsome disease when he was married three years previous, and that it had broke out afresh recently, &c. with various particulars too numerous to mention in a newspaper paragraph. Notwithstanding his assevration that "no couple in the world ever took more comfort than he and Louisa, when they lived together,"—she very properly retired from the office after making her simple and modest statement, and the gentleman was required to recognise for his good behavior, and also for his appearance at the next term of the Municipal Court. For want of sureties he was committed.

Hannah Merriam, a venerable dame about seventy-eight years of age, according to her own statement, took the stand, and testified, that one Eunice Crossley, an inhabitant of Bolfinch street, had misused her in a barbarous manner. To tell the story in Hannah's own way. She was washing up the floor, when Eunice put her head into the door and called her all sorts of names, an old witch, and —— something rhyming with it which the reader must guess—together with "a whole heap of abuse, such as you never seed nor heard on in all your life." "So says I," quoth Hannah, "when she began her curse, says I, now look here Eunice, none of your nonsense—do you git along home with you, so there!" Here the old lady in a strain of impassioned eloquence described the effect of her remonstrances with the stony-hearted Eunice, who it seemed had no inclination to depart,—whereupon the aged widow dipped her hand into the pail of soap-suds, and then threw a handful of them into Eunice's face. This put Eunice into "a dreadful stew," and so she made a pounce upon the widow, with the declaration that, "blast her, she would squeeze her old g—to into a cocked hat," and so suiting the action to the word she "twisted and flustered Hannah into all kinds o' shapes," and concluded the scene of violence by jamming her into the wood-pile, and doing a serious injury to her arm. Mr. Justice Simmons ordered a warrant to be issued for Eunice.

Communications.

For the New England Galaxy.

THE DEVIL'S GAME OF CHESS.

AN ARTESIAN LEGEND.

Seigneurs et dames qui avez entendu reciter de belles histoires, s'il vous plait écoutez et bien retenez, j'en recontrai une plaisante.

Ainsi qu'il vous plaise prendre ce petit livre en gre et corrigeant les fautes, sincerisez y seul tourneur, le qui livre a cte nouvellement translate de vieilles rimes en prose.

Histoires de Richard-sans-Pur.

The sire of Chairmarais had been at the chase over [illegible] copying the leisure of a long autumn evening in embroidering, in her century, a veil of golden cloth which was designed for an ornament to the shrine of the blessed St. Bertin. Her damsels were working busily around her in silence; for their mistress was too haughty to converse with her vassals, or even to allow them to speak in her presence, except when particularly bidden.

It was an hour since the wind had ceased bringing to the chateau the last sounds of the curfew-bell tolling from the towers of St. Omer, a city about half a league distant, when suddenly the sound of a horn was heard at the postern gate. There was something wild and fierce in this flourish that made the lady and her attendants tremble. A page went to ask who was there, and returned with the information that a chevalier of noble appearance, calling himself Sir Bondemer, demanded hospitality.

If a poor peasant in danger of his life had been calling for aid from the border of the ditch, our lady would never have ordered them to lower the drawbridge, to give him a refuge in the castle. But it was entirely different with a noble lord. She gave orders that they should admit him, and lead him before her; and then, according to custom, prepared with her own hands the hippocras, which they offered to their guests in token of welcome. She had hardly finished pouring this beverage into a cup of silver, when Sir Bondemer was introduced by the page.

He advanced towards the lady with that noble and winning courtesy, which belongs to a knight of high lineage, and began by politely thanking our lady for the hospitality which she had so kindly extended to him. "I have lost my way," said he. "I in vain cursed the order, which separated me from the rest of the hunters, and led me into the meadow and environs of this wood. But since I have had the honor to be admitted into the presence of a lady so extremely beautiful, I count all my dangers, anxiety and fatigue for nothing."

At first the voice of the stranger had something rude and bitter about it, which was soon forgotten in the honeyed graces of his discourse. The attendants, who according to custom had retired to the bottom of the hall, so that they could see what was passing, without hearing what was said, were remarking in low whispers among themselves upon the richness of his garments, the elegance of his figure, the regularity of his features, and the fierce expression of his look of fire. It was not astonishing that our lady found an irresistible charm in the society of her guest, as she had been used to no other society than that of her lowborn vassals, whose conversation was limited to long recitals of the battles and tournaments of the old lord her husband, himself a much better horse than lover.

Profiting adroitly by his advantages, Bondemer soon began to mingle in his discourse something more flattering and tender than even the manners of that period allowed. The lady, usually so proud and dignified, subdued by an unknown power, listened to him without anger, though with continually increasing emotion.

Placing himself in such a manner as to conceal the lady of Clairmarais from the eyes of her attendants, he gently took a hand that thought little of resistance, and raised it tenderly to his lips, while his knee pressed tenderly against a knee which trembled.

It would be difficult to express the sensations of our

lady. A fierce, infernal fire circulated swiftly in her veins: it burned upon her forehead; it made her bosom heave. She felt nothing of that languor, that ineffable *tiresse*, which are the pleasant and cruel symptoms of the sickness of love. It was rather anguish, the cold sweat and the shiverings of a sinner who transgresses; the horrible stupor of a pilgrim who has fixed upon himself the fatal glance of the basilisk.

In her confusion the lady of Clairmarais let fall the veil which she had been embroidering. "Oh, if she would grant me the gift of such a scarf," said Brudemer, "*if* the lady whose beautiful hands have fashioned it would take me for her chevalier, how many lances would I break in her honor in the tournament and the battle!"

She raised it with a convulsive movement, and said to him, "Take it."

Brudemer raised the scarf to his lips to conceal a horrible smile which he could not repress. But he cast it away with a shudder of affright, and as if it had been of fire. The chaplain had been examining it that very evening after vespers, while his hands were yet moist with holy water.

Repressing his emotion, he approached still nearer the lady Clairmarais, and lowering his voice: "I was conducted to your castle by an old man who was very desirous to speak with the sire of Clairmarais. He waits at the postern to reveal to him an important secret, which deeply concerns you." The lady grew pale.—"I am acquainted," continued Brudeman, "with the motives which induce him to seek so earnestly for your husband. It is, as he told me, to reveal a secret which will cause great change in the manor of Clairmarais. 'The lady-keeper,' said he, 'has shamefully driven me from the castle, and threatened me with a dungeon if I returned. The ingrate! I will rob her of the titles and the riches of which she is so proud.' As I was unwilling to give faith to his menaces, he insisted to me that his wife had been the nurse of the daughter of the Count Erin; that the nurse-child died, without any body's knowing it except himself, that he had put you his own daughter in the cradle of the young Countess, and that you had been educated and married as the child of the Count Erin. He furnished me with numerous and unquestionable evidences of his fraud. This secret once known, and Sir Chirmarais will not hesitate to put away the daughter of a low-born serf by whom he has been deceived."

The lady clasped her hands in despair.

"Listen," said Brudemer, lowering his voice still more, still speaking so, however, that the lady of Chirmarais did not lose one of his syllables; "listen, the old man, enveloped in his cloak, sleeps at the foot of the postern gate; this poniard—Come—"

"My father!"—

"No, you are right," replied Brudemer with a cold bow, "who knows? He may condescend perhaps to admit you among the waiting maids who will attend the new spouse of the lord of Chirmarais. Or perhaps you will only have your head shaved and be put in a convent."

The lady keeper rose hastily, made a signal to her waiting women not to follow her, and giving her hand to Brudemer, they took their way to the postern.

After having been all day at the chase, the lord of Chirmarais returned to his manor, where he longed to find himself by his warm hearth, by the side of the lady his spouse. He was in such a haste to reach home, that he was several paces in advance of his huntsmen, when suddenly his horse refused to go forward, reared, and gave all the indications of great affright. The old lord is obliged to dismount. O, what is his surprise and horror! The old foster-father of his wife is extended motionless and lifeless upon the ground.

They press around him, and the succor they bring him is not altogether useless. He opens his eyes.—He raises himself with difficulty, and turning himself towards the lord of Chirmarais, he murmurs in a faltering voice a few words that make him recoil with horror. He falls back and expires. The old lord, without speaking a word, marches immediately to the cottage where he will find his wife. Her forehead covered with a mortal paleness, she was seated before a square table; and to conceal her troubled fear, she pretended to be playing chess with Brudemer.

Brudemer, at the sight of the sire of Chirmarais, burst into a horrid fit of laughter. The lady shared in this execrable hilarity—and to have laughed thus she must indeed have suffered. The sire of Chirmarais no longer doubted of his misery—for till this moment he had not believed the crimes of which the dying old man had accused his wife.

"Satan!" he cried in the depth of indignation and despair, "Satan, to thee I abandon the parricide, the adulteress, and the castle she has defiled by her presence."

"I accept them," said Brudemer, and at the same moment a crown of fire played about his head, and he extended upon the white shoulders of the lady-keeper two terrible hands, suddenly armed with infernal claws.

More than two hundred years had elapsed since the sire de Chirmarais had died in the odour of sanctity in the abbey of St. Bertin, when one night a monk of the order of St. Benoit enquired of a citizen of St Omer what castle it was that he saw raising its towers in the midst of a wood surrounded by marshes.

"Our Lady and the Saints protect us!" replied the citizen crossing himself with devotion. "It is the castle of Chirmarais; a cursed place, haunted by a demon. Every night it is lit up with a sudden illumination. Every night the devil and I know not how many of his followers repair there in chariots of fire. If we can believe the old people in the country, the demon who inhabits the castle is named Brudemer, and there are a great many madmen who go to the house to play at chess for their souls, staked against the property of the domain and all its treasures. You assure that no one has as yet been able to win of the devil, and consequently no one has returned from Chirmarais."

The monk listened in silence, and then after a few moments reflection set out at a firm pace towards the haunted castle.

He entered it without opposition, and penetrated into a richly furnished oratory, in the midst of which was a square table, covered with a chess board and the usual pieces for the game.

While the monk was examining the objects which the darkness was beginning to render indistinct, a vivid light suddenly spread itself through the oratory, and the monk at the same moment found himself surrounded by a crowd of varlets, pages and tire-women, in the old costumes. All performed their task in silence, without suffering the least sound of their footsteps to be heard, and what was more marvellous, without casting any shadow when they passed before the light.

Shortly after, advanced a richly dressed gentleman, who bore upon his emblazoned doublet the device—Brudemer. A young lady was leaning upon his arm, of a fine physiognomy, covered with a deadly paleness. Eight pages followed, bending under the weight of four chests filled with gold.

Brudemer seated himself at the chess-table and made a sign to the monk to follow his example. The monk obeyed, and they commenced play without uttering a single word.

By a skillful combination the monk thought he had checkmated his adversary, when the pale lady, who had remained behind Brudemer, leaning upon the back of his great arm-chair, turned towards him, and pointed out a pawn.

This move made, Brudemer and the lady burst into shouts of laughter, and all the attendants in the oratory grouped about the players, and took part in this frightful ebullition of gaiety, of which human language can convey no suitable account.

The monk began to repent of his temerity. A cold sweat gathered upon his forehead, and he would have given the world to be carried safe back to his convent. Nevertheless, he did not despair of divine goodness, and commenced a mental intercession with his blessed patron St. Benoit: for a miracle only could save him at this dangerous crisis. Suddenly, and by celestial inspiration, he perceived that a new move would win him the game, and he was advancing the pawn which was to give it to him, when the shouts of laughter were changed into frightful shrieks. He heard and saw nothing more.

The monk, after having passed the whole night in prayer, saw the light of morning with a joy which may be easily imagined. He found in the place occupied the night before by the pale lady, a skeleton covered with the rags of rich female garments.

Remaining possessor of the castle and its treasures, the monk made this once accursed place the seat of a monastery of which he became superior. Nothing now remains of it, but a few vestiges of the cloister, destroyed at the period of the revolution.

Such is the Legend of *The Devil's Game of Chess.*

For the New England Galaxy.

To M——n V——n.——GREETING.

FROM THE MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.

MARTIN! for thus the common race
That crowd this world have christened thee;
Though in thy sulphury native place,
Bearing another name, I see;
A name thou now hast laid aside,
To sport an *alias* on the earth—
With strange anxiety to hide
The fiery spot that claims thy birth.

I see too thou hast doff'd thy tail,
Thy cloven foot, and every mark,
By which his numerous subjects hail
The sceptred monarch of the DARK!
But why attempt to play in vain
On earth this dull incognito——
Why not return at once, and reign
Over thy brimstone courts below?

MARTIN! go back, I beg of thee,
For thou art better formed to grace
The realms of thy nativity,
Than any other better place—
Thy earthly work is almost done,
And with such agents left behind,
Believe me, matters now will run
Almost exactly to thy mind.

Thy presses put in order—all
Thy servants pensioned off in style;
What keeps thee on this dusky ball—
Thy own domains forgot the while?
Thou GREAT MAGICIAN, KING OF NIGHT,
HIGH PLUTO, GOVERNOR OF HADES,
And, in thy single beauty bright—
A very DEVIL with the ladies!

Go, MARTIN, Go, thy chariot waits,
Girt with congenial smoky clouds,
To bear thee to the guarded gates,
Which everlasting darkness shrouds.
Leave this small dirty spot behind,
Unworthy master powers like thine—
Born with thy diplomatic mind,
In quite another realm to shine!

ITEMS.

From the returns received it is probable that the amendment of the Constitution has been accepted by the people by a large majority.

The returns of the British revenue for the quarter ending April 5, were considered favorable, though the deficiency for the quarter, comparing the receipts with those of the corresponding quarter of last year, was £740,209; and for the year compared with the last, £1,194,047. The deficiency is attributed to the repeal of the Beer and Leather duties, to a considerably larger amount.

The Arabian horses were sold at auction in New-York on Saturday. One sorrel brought $575, and was sold to a Kentucky order; another sorrel sold for $430, and will be kept in New-Jersey. The chesnut brought $450, destination unknown; the grey brought $535, and within twenty minutes after the sale the purchaser refused $1000 for him. Between 2500 and 3000 persons attended the sale.

A little colored boy who had been sent to a Theatre in Philadelphia to sweep the chimnies, was frightened by a tipsy man named Wilkins, who told him a certain rope had hung Porter, showed him an old coffin, and shook some scull bones at him. The boy fell into fits and died the same night. Wilkins was committed for trial by Alderman Binns.

Two French Magistrates, Messrs. De Beaumont and De Tonqueville, have arrived at New-York, in the ship Havre, sent here by order of the Minister of the Interior, to examine the various prisons in our country, and make a report on their return to France. Similar commissions have been sent to other countries, especially in Europe; as the French Government have it in contemplation to improve their Penitentiary system.

The last North Star informs that the wife of James Buckminster of Franconia, N. H. and formerly of Walden, in this state, has had NINE children at *three* births—three at the first, two at the next and *four* at the last—all boys, and all doing well!! They are named Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; Elisha, Elihu, and Enoch, Noah, Samuel and Elijah.

M. M. Noah, a few weeks ago, purchased one half of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, which has since been published by *Webb* and *Noah*. Within two or three days, however, the name of Mr. Noah has been withdrawn, without any cause being assigned for it, which has given rise to various conjectures among the New York editors.

Some one told Mr. Barry the Post Master General, that the Clay men were printing and circulating pamphlets filled with falsehood and abuse of himself—"Very well," said Mr. Barry—"I am glad of it, for *it will add to the revenue of the Post Office.*"

Mr. S. W. Foreman, formerly editor of the St. Louis Times has recently obtained a verdict against Messrs. Keemle and Brooks, late publishers of the St. Louis Beacon, in an action for a libel: damages assessed by the jury, *five thousand dollars.*

Col. T. H. Perkins, of this city has lent to the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, for their exhibition, his copy of Rubens' "Descent from the Cross," by Brackelaer.

Counterfeit $5 bills Eagle Bank, Boston, well executed as regards signatures, and red paper, are in circulation.

Miss Belina Curtis, who was lately lost on a mountain in Greenfield, N. Y. on a Saturday morning recently, it being cloudy and could not ascertain the point of the compass until Monday night; she then followed its course, and at sun-rise next morning came in sight of her home nearly exhausted.

Mr. T. Taylor has recovered $450 at New York, of Ex-sheriff Parkins, for writing a pamphlet relative to Rowland Stephenson, and for puffing Mr. P. in an Albany paper.

A Yankee has lately sold in New York 1000 lamp-mats made of curled maple, varnished, a very neat article which he offered at $2 per dozen.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Intelligencer, lately returned from a visit to the county of Pittsylvania, states that a mine belonging to Wm. R. Haywood, of that county, and F. L. Royall, of Halifax, is thought to be the richest in the United States. It was bought by the above named gentlemen, eighteen months ago, at an inconsiderable price. After working it for a time, the prospect was deemed so unfavourable, that the work was suspended. Receiving, however, encouragement from a German miner, the proprietors resumed operations and struck upon an exceedingly rich vein, which became more productive as it descended—He also states that the Chevalier RIVAFINOLI, as Agent of the "London Mining Company," had offered $150,000 for one half, or $275,000 for the whole of the mine, which last offer, it was thought, would be accepted.

Steam-boat Accident. We are informed that the steamboat Connecticut, while on the passage from Portland to this city, on Tuesday last, met with an accident which will probably prevent her making another trip before Saturday. When off Cape Ann, the main shaft broke, and she was compelled to land her passengers at Sandy Bay, whence they proceeded to Boston in stages. Capt. Porter has procured a new shaft, with which he will leave town this morning for Sandy Bay. The Connecticut will be able to proceed to Boston, from that place, tomorrow. Capt. P. requests us to say that his passengers rendered him prompt assistance, in towing the boat into harbour, against wind and tide, a distance of two miles, for which he feels very grateful.—*Gaz.*

The Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, late President of the United States, and the present Representative in Congress from Plymouth district, took a seat in the Anti-Masonic Convention yesterday morning. It is supposed he considers Mr. Rush's letter against the masonic institution as an impertinent interference with some "little arrangements" of his own upon the subject of "secret societies." We cannot vouch for the correctness of this supposition. Mr. Sheriff SUMNER of Suffolk, with his usual affability, conducted the Ex-President to one of the highest places in the Convention. He was regaled, in the course of the forenoon, by rare specimens of eloquence from the lips of Messrs. CLOUGH of Boston, and CHURCHILL of Milton, the latter of whom has long been distinguished for his patriotism and philanthropy. *En passant*, what will the masonic friends of the Ex-President think of this movement of their idol on the political chess board?—*Gazette.*

The New Cabinet. Governor Woodbury arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, and left early on Wednesday morning for the seat of government. The new appointments of the President, to the different Departments, appear to be perfectly unexceptionable and satisfactory to the country. Mr. Livingston's profound knowledge of the laws of the world, and his great experience as a legislator, added to the capaciousness of his mind, and the brilliancy of his genius, eminently qualify him for the high and responsible office of Secretary of State. His talents will secure the respect and admiration of the public, and his political principles its confidence. Mr. M'Lane will take the head of the Treasury Department with a high character as a diplomatist and an able politician, and we have the fullest confidence that he will display in his new situation the talents of a skillful financier. Of Mr. Woodbury it is hardly necessary for us to speak. The people have received his appointment to the Navy Department with almost universal satisfaction, and his past life gives assurance that their high expectations will be fully answered in his administration of this important branch of the general government. Judge White, whom it is confidently said has yielded to the President's request to assume the charge of the War Department, is a man whose pure character has secured to him the respect of all acquainted with his merits.—*Statesman.*

Jury Box at Belchertown.—We stated in our last that the Masons had been proscribed in Belchertown, and thrust from the jury box; the adjourned meeting for the reconsideration of the subject was held last Wednesday; Mr. Lawrence continued his remarks from the first meeting, and spoke powerfully and at much length against the injustice, persecution and illiberality of the measure; he was replied to by Justus Forward, Esq. Mark Doolittle, Esq. followed Mr. Forward in reply, and eloquently enforced the subject of individual rights, and the protection offered by the constitution. At a late hour, the vote for reconsideration was taken, and it was rejected, one hundred and eleven voting for it, and one hundred and thirty-three against it. A Protest was then offered by Mr. Doolittle, which was opposed, but finally received, and recorded; it was signed by a large number of citizens.—*Northampton Courier.*

Spunk. The *Paul Jones*, which arrived at New buryport, from Porto Rico on Wednesday, has been absent 53 days. She was bought by three masters of vessels, who happening to be unengaged, determined to drive their luck, independent of all ship owners but themselves. They accordingly settled on a voyage to Porto Rico, manned the vessel themselves and completed their voyage in the time above mentioned, and with very fair success.

Meeting of the Manufacturers. The convention of manufacturers from New-England and New-York which we mentioned some time since, meet to day, but where we cannot tell. A good deal of speculation has been indulged in relation to the objects of this meeting. Some say it grows out of smuggling on the frontier—others that it is intended to effect a reduction in the duty on wool, and deprive the farmers of the present prices.

☞ Mr. Buckingham of the *Boston Courier*, is in town to attend the Convention. We nominate him for the President.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

Schooner Friendship alias Franklin.—We learn, that such information has been received, here, respecting the notorious Haines, as leaves no doubt, that this man is the Captain Copperthwaite, advertised in the Norfolk papers. The cargo was shipped by M. Miller and Sons of Alexandria, on board of the Franklin, Captain Copperthwaite, and consigned to Mr. John S. Miller of Philadelphia. Insurance was effected on it by the Delaware Insurance Company of Philadelphia. The first intelligence received by the shippers, from Captain C. was a letter dated Chesapeake Bay, March 24, but post marked Norfolk, April 8th, stating that the schooner was run into at night, at the mouth of the Potomac, by a large vessel, and sunk, but he landed safe in the yawl boat. "*He told John to get in likewise*, but he all at once disappeared." "I do expect," says the Captain, "on the fright and hurry, he stepped overboard, and went to the bottom."

Another letter dated Norfolk, March 31st, but likewise post marked, Norfolk, April 8th, was received from him, by the Shippers, in which he gives a more particular account of the circumstances, attending the sinking of the vessel, and of his endeavoring to find the place where she sunk, &c. It was on the *thirty-first* of March, that Haine's papers were dated at the custom-house in East River, and it was on the *eighth* of March, that the Friendship left Craney Island. Copperthwaite had a nephew of the name of John C. Haines, who died about a month ago.

The pretended Captain Haines of the Friendship is the Captain Copperthwaite, referred to in the above account, and we are sorry to say, that he has thus far escaped an arrest.

Not one of the original crew of the Franklin has as yet been heard from, and the only information of their fate, yet received, is what the captain says, in his letter respecting John, "*who all at once disappeared.*"

That the community may be on the look out for this villain, we have obtained the following description of him:— About five feet six or eight inches in height, round shouldered, dark brown hair, bald on the top of his head, very florid complexion, and dark eyes. He dresses in a claret colored or green frock coat, and has with him a russet colored round top trunk tied with a piece of line. He has also a clothes bag marked K. C. He absconded in a small black mosca boat, the stem of which was broken in, he carried away with him about five hundred dollars in bills of the Banks in this town, and Beverly, and has about thirty dollars in change, tied up in a handkerchief, which he represents to be "scrap iron."—*Salem Observer.*

Horticultural Society.—The rooms of this Association were thrown open this morning and crowded with visitors to see a most brilliant display of the choicest flowers of the season.

We noticed among the various boquets, several of great beauty from the gardens of Gen. Dearborn, of Roxbury, and Samuel Tappan, Esq. of Brookline. A great variety of most elegant tulips were exhibited for premium—one lot from the garden of Mr. Haggerston, of Charlestown, attracted special notice. Several large and fragrant bunches of various flowers, from the garden of Mr. Winship of Brighton, were much admired. Two large branches of the double flowering Hawthorn (in blossom) added to the beauty of a large quantity of flowers from the establishment of John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury. We noticed also a large quantity of the Tartarian Honeysuckle, in flower, a very hardy and ornamental shrub. There were also many other bunches of flowers of most fragrant odor, among which was one containing five distinct varieties of Lilac.

A large orange, raised in a setting room in the city, a splendid specimen of that cultivation which the French call *jardin des fenetres*, was presented for exhibition by Mr. E. G. Austin, together with some varieties of the *viola pecta*, of an early growth. *Transcript.*

SECOND EDITION

THE COMMENTATOR.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1831

MISS WOOD WARD'S CONCERT. Boylston Hall was thronged last night to overflowing, and the room was graced by the presence of many fashionables. The bill was regarded as a well chosen one, and the performance generally met with enthusiastic approbation. The duetts "I know a bank," by Mrs. Kellogg and Mrs. Andrews, and "Ah spiegarti oh dio," by Mrs. Andrews and Miss Woodward, were sung with exquisite taste and great effect The song "Oh say not you regret," written by a gentlemen of this city and composed by Comer, was universally admired. There was much speculation as to the initials "N. G." attached to the ballad. Mrs. Ostinelli's variations on the pianoforte were played with great brilliancy, and the entertainments throughout were highly satisfactory.

TRIAL FOR PIRACY. To-morrow will come on before the U. S. Circuit Court now sitting in this city, Judges Story and Davis presiding,—the trial of Wm. Godett, charged with piracy and murder on board brig Orbit of New York. E. G. Prescott and A. H. Fiske, Esq'rs. are his counsel. There are three indictments against Godett. First, for the murder of Capt. Woodbury of the Orbit; second, for running away with the vessel; and third for a revolt.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE POLES. The following advertisement appears in the New-York papers.

☞ The cause in which this gallant people are engaged, appeals so strongly to the sympathies of Americans; and the recent brilliant success which has crowned their holy efforts has imparted such a thrill of joy to this whole community, as, in the opinion of the undersigned, to gratify a public manifestation of their feelings; they therefore take leave to ask a meeting of all such of their fellow-citizens as may be disposed to unite in such an expression of the public sentiment, at the Merchants' Exchange, at half past 7 o'clock, on MONDAY EVENING.

NATH'L PRIME.	GEORGE GRIFFIN,
RICH'D LAWRENCE,	JOHN DUER,
JNO. GRISWOLD	JOHN RATHBONE Jr.
JON. GOODHUE,	R. RIKER,
ELISHA TIBBETS,	DAVID B. OGEN,
F. SHELDON,	B. ROBINSON,
M. C. PATERSON,	JAMES G. KING.

CHARLES H. RUSSELL.

Still Later from Europe! Further success of the Polish Army! Desertion of the 95th Regiment of the Russian Troops!

At the very moment of putting this paper to press, we have received by the London packet ship Sovereign, the London papers *of the evening April 15th.*

The letters from Dantzic, received on the 15th in London, contained very interesting news from Warsaw. Information had been received by a mercantile house in Dantzic, from Warsaw, that the 95th Regiment of Russian troops, with some other soldiers, had deserted and joined the Poles. The correspondent of the commercial house at Dantzic, in Warsaw, states, that he saw the Russian troops arrive. They had marched from Grotia, and when challenged, grounded their arms, and were in the course of exercise when the letter was dispatched, to join the Polish army. The number of Russian troops who had thus deserted amounted, it is stated, to 4,000. There are no letters from St. Petersburg this morning, the communication having been cut off. On the road from Memel to Riga a great number of persons had risen against the Russian troops. It was reported that the army under General Diebitsch was suffering severely from want of provisions.

French papers of April 19, had reached London. The Electoral Law was passed in the Deputies on the 12th, by a majority of 300 against 57.

The Chamber then took up the subject of granting to the Ministry an extraordinary credit of 100,000,000 francs—upon which a warm discussion ensued.

The language of the French Ministers respecting Belgium, is exceeding tart and repulsive. We shall quote it to-morrow.

Dutch papers to the 18th of April, had reached London on the 15th, from which the following supplementary intelligence respecting the affairs of Poland is selected:—

WARSAW, April 4. The State Gazette of Warsaw contains among the official articles two reports from General Skrzynecki, one dated from the field of battle at Dembe Wielkie, the other April 1, 10, P. M. (These have been already published from other journals.)

The same paper contains also the Russian accounts:—

March 31. Last night the Russians attempted to burn the bridge from Warsaw to Praga. They launched at Carezew three boats filled with combustibles, one of which had also several hundred shells on board, the bursting of which it was supposed would prevent any persons from attempting to save the bridge when it should be set on fire. Several boats with Cossacks on board followed at a distance in order to set the fire ships afloat if they should happen to run aground. The plan failed, for the fire ships ran aground, and the shells beginning to burst killed some of the Cossacks and obliged the others to put back. Two of the fire ships burnt, the third remained aground; the explosion of the shells was heard for five hours, and since it was reported that a heavy cannonade had been heard in the direction of Willanow. If the fire ships had not run aground, the object would still have failed, as every precaution had been taken.

APRIL 1.—The success of yesterday is wholly owing to the bold and skilful manœuvres of the General-in-Chief, which were executed with such rapidity and secrecy that even the inhabitants of the capital, though all passed under these walls, heard at the same time of the beginning of the action and its success. The bridge of Praga had been covered with straw, that the rumbling of the heavy cannon passing over it might not be heard. The prisoners brought to Warsaw are of the 24th and 25th divisions. Almost the whole of the 9th regiment were taken prisoners. The Polish regiment called the "Sons of Warsaw," which was under command of the French Colonel Romarino, who was in the battle as brigadier general, was engaged for the first time. Field Marshal Diebitsch did not witness this battle, being just then engaged in reviewing the Guards who had lately arrived. Gen. Skrzynecki had a horse wounded under him. The members of the government, Czaroryski, Barzyowski, and Count Gustavus Matachowski, Minister for Foreign Affairs, were in the hottest of the fire.

The day before yesterday the dead bodies near and in Biololonka were buried: 500 men provided with spades were sent for that purpose. According to further accounts of 2nd of April in the same journal, M. Plichta, Secretary general to the Government, who was commissioned to deliver to the General-in-chief the cross of a knight commander conferred on him, met him just as he had gained further advantage over the Rusian troops.

Captain Loski, aid-de-camp the Commander-in chief, has brought to Warsaw the standards taken on the 1st; he left the General-in-chief at Kalutzyn.

Up to twelve o'clock, on the second day of April seven thousand prisoners had been brought into Warsaw, and more continue to arrive; eleven pieces of cannon taken in the battle have also been brought in, and 11 more are expected. Among the prisoners are 20 officers of different ranks. A very great number of the prisoners are from the provinces formerly belonging to Poland.

The Warsaw Gazette has the following article: In the night of the 29th the Russians attempted to pass the Vistula, at Siekierki, near Czarniakow, but their design was frustrated by our troops Along the bank of the Vistula occupied by them, they have erected alarm-posts, probably to effect, by lighting beacons, the passage over the river at the same moment along the whole line. According to the statements of prisoners, the passage was to be attempted at five points.

FROM THE POLISH FRONTIERS—April 5. According to the latest accounts, the several Russian corps had collected in great force between Kaluszyn and Siedlce, and a decisive battle might be shortly expected.

The Warsaw journals contain many regulations and proclamations of the Governor General. He reminds the inhabitants that the city is still in a state of siege, and that now, more than ever, all depends on the punctual performance of their duties by the National Civic Guard. Every one must be ready to take the field at the first signal, and the smallest disobedience will be severely punished. The Governor having convinced himself that in spite of all preceding prohibition, several persons still keep arms concealed, order them to be delivered by to-morrow, otherwise such person shall be shot, in conformity with an article which he has himself ordered to the military code. He also requires a large quantity of straw for the army in Warsaw and in the field.

The Vice-Governor orders all Polish officers and soldiers belonging to the camp in the field, who cannot justify their remaining in Warsaw by a written permission of the Governor General, immediately to join their regiments, on pain of being treated as marauders.—*Prussian State Gazette, April 8 and 9.*

We have just been informed says the London Globe of the 15th, that a letter received by Estafette this morning from Paris, has the following:—

PARIS, Wednesday Evening.

"The news of Diebitsch and his army having been taken is confirmed.

We can only add, that this intelligence has not reached office at home.

(We have no confidence in it.—*Com. Adv.*

According to the Swabian Mercury, General Langenan has been appointed to mediate conjointly with General de Muffling, at Warsaw, between Russia and Poland.

The Russian government has just invited the nobles of Courland and Esthonia, as well as all others who have the right to bear arms, and do not belong to any Association, to enter into military service.

It is said that a deputation has arrived at Paris from Brussels, charged to offer the chief command of the Belgian army to General Lamarque.

A letter from Vienna, dated 1st inst. states that the Duchess of Parma has taken two regiments of Austrian infantry into her pay, and that 10,000 men of the same army will be maintained by the Pope for a limited period.

The King of Prussia has just granted to the provinces acquired in 1815 the municipal franchise already enjoyed by Old Prussia.

LONDON, April 15, (Even.)

CITY, *One o'clock.*—The rise of nearly 3 per ct, in the French funds, and reported defeat of the Russian grand army with the capture of the Commander in chief, occasioned a rise of Consols from 78 3-4 (last night's closing price) to 79 5-8; from the latter point a re-action to 79 took place; the price is now 78 7-8; Exchequer Bills are 3s. to 5s. lower: India Bonds are only 1s. premium.

"In the Foreign Market Russian Stock maintains its price notwithstanding the unfavorable reports, 89 to 89 1-4; Spanish Bonds, 15 5-3 7-8. Brazil, 57 1-4.

"This is one of the selling days at the Foreign Stock Exchange, but it attracks no attention, as there is so little business done in time bargains.

"*Two o'clock.*—Consols for Account 78 5-8 1-2.

CORN EXCHANGE.

There is nothing doing in any article of grain, and there is no variation in the price of any sort of grain. The supply is 5680 sacks of flour, 2050 of English Wheat, 1540 of Barley, 10,090 of Oats, 4415 of Irish Oats, 49,100 qrs. of foreign Wheat, and 3420 of Barley.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*—May 20.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BOSTON

SATURDAY, May 1.

ARRIVED.

Brig Spartan, Windsor, Messina 24th March; brig Centurion, of and for Salem 10 days, the only Am vessel spoke 4th inst lat 33 55, lon 71 29, barque Levina, of and fm Batavia, for Antwerp 126 days out; 14th, lat 69, lon 66, by George of Kennebunk, fm N. Orleans 20 days fm Liverpool passed Gibraltar 12th.

Brig Dove, Ripley, Messina Mar. 19; spoke April 1st back of Gibraltar Rock, Good-Hope, Brewer, fm Messina Mar. 24, for this port. Came out of the Gut on the 14th in co. with the Moses, Silvester, Messina, 19th, for N. Y saw a brig back of the Rock supposed to be the Mars.

Brig Texel, Nickerson, Gottenburg Ap 14, left no Am Sailed in co with the Dragon for New-Bedford Atlantic, to Savannah, for N. Y.; Elsie-Ann, up for the Baltic. The Neptune, for this port, sail'd 3 or 4 days before. Pembroke left on the 8th; spoke 17th inst lat 42 1-2 lon 69, ship Thos. Dickson, 6 days fm N. Y.

Brig Pembroke, Wallis; Gottenburg 8th, spoke 19th inst. lat 42 1-2 on 43 26 ship Henry Thompson, of Duxbury, fm Liverpool for Baltimore, who reported having spoken 10th inst lon 26, ship Franklin, of Boston, fm N. Orleans for Liverpool.

Brigs Georgeanna, Thatcher, Philadelphia, Pilot, Fisher, do Rapid, Sheof, Providence.

Brig Perseverance, apthop. Montevideo, 21st March; passed going in ship Exchange of ans from Baltimore, 10 ds. Left U. S. ship Hudson and Vandalia, the former expecting to receive orders to proceed for Boston. The only Am. vessels there.—Spoke off Cape St. Blanco, ship Augusta, of and fm N. Y., bnt Rio Janeiro [arrived below at N. Y.] who reported that a Revolution had taken place in the Brazils, and that the Emperor, Don Pedro had fled on board an English 74, at Rio Janeiro for England.

Sch. Geo. Washington, Wightey, Nantucket

Eag schr Eliza, Fiend; St Johns N. B. 11th inst. Spoke nothing.

Sloop Nantucket, Myrick, Nantucket.

CLEARED.

Brigs Cygnet, Endicott, Batavia; Cadet, Grover, Havana; Andes, Welsh, Rio de Janeiro; Sch Superb, Tilton Bristol Me.

MEMORANDA.

Monument, Drew, sail'd fm Cowes for Hamburg 18th ult The sch General-Stark, has been raised by two sloops and towed ashore at Brookline by a Steamboat, and is on the rail-way.

By the Evening Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 20th, Arrived Packet ship Sovereign Champlin, fm London and Portsmouth, 16th April; Packet ship John Jay, Holdredge, from Liverpool, April 9th; ship Roseanah, Thomas, of Boston, 27 days fm Pernambuco; Brig Lawrence, Dexter, from Barbadoes, 23d April, and St Barts, May 1st.

Cl'd brig Corporal Trim, Linday, Rio Janeiro and a market; Charles Miller, Chesto, Trinidad Cuba; schr Gil Blas Luddington, West Indies; Barque Nautilus, [Br] Redhead Exadon.

Philidelphia, May 19th—Arr brig Palm, Lincoln, fm Boston.

Cl'd brigs Belvidera, Birkett, W. J.; George, Mc Kin, &c

FRENSHOFT THEATRE.

R. Russell, respectfully announces to the public, that the Theatre will remain open for a few weeks, during which, Miss KELLY, will conclude her last Engagement in the United States.

Mr. BARTON from the Edinburgh and Park Theatres, also Mrs. DUFF, and several eminent Performers are engaged for short periods.

Mr. COOPER's last Night but Two,

ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 23d, 1831,

When will be presented, the Tragedy in 5 Acts, called

"VIRGINIUS."

VIRGINIUS,	Mr. COOPER.
Appius Claudius,	Mr. Scott.
Icilius,	Mr. Smith.
Dentatus,	Mr. Russell.
Virginia,	Mrs. G. Barrett.

Comic Song, by Mr. Andrews.

To conclude with the truly laughable Farce, called.

THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.

Sir Charles Rackett,	Mr. Barrett.
Mr. Druggett,	Mr. Johnson.
Lady Rackett,	Mrs. G. Barrett.

During the remainder of the Season the Curtain will rise at half past 7 o'clock.

To be let, the Federal St. Theatre, apply to R. Russell

STANDING PRESS FOR SALE.

A First rate Standing Press, from the Manufactory of the Subscriber, is for sale at his Counting Room. It is suitable for an extensive Printing Office, or Bindery, being of great capacity, and equal to 250 tons pressure. One great advantage in this Press (built after Hackett's Patent) is the ease with which it is managed,—the amount of pressure which it is warranted to give being obtained by a single hand. The bed, beam and platens of the machine are of cast iron, and it will be warranted as a superior article in every respect.

FREDERIC S. HILL,
35 Congress Street.

** Binders' Rolling Mills and Presses made to order as above, on liberal terms, and at fair prices.

NORTH END DANCING SCHOOL,
AT
THE GLOBE HOTEL.

MR. WILLIAM Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he intends opening a Summer School for the instruction of Young Ladies, Misses, and Masters in the accomplishment of DANCING at the Globe Hotel, corner of Lynn and Hanover-sts. on Thursday, June 9th, at 1-2 past 2 o'clock P. M Days of instruction, Mondays and Thursdays. may 21—3w

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THE AMATEUR—NO. XXI.

Will be published this Morning.

CONTENTS.

ORIGINAL MISCELLANY.

The Maniac; Passages in my Early Days; How can Theatres be made instruments of public good; History of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture; Sybilline Leaves; The Tavern; Exhibition of Pictures at Corinthian Hall; Theatricals; To Subscribers.

VARIETIES, POETRY ORIGINAL;

Death of the Chevalier Bayard; To Isola; To a Star; Song.

MUSIC.

Come to the Highlands with me; Spring Waltz, an Extempore composed for the Amateur by E. R. Hasson.

☞ Subscriptions received at the office No. 4, Province House Row, opposite the head of Milk street—Entrance at the arch. may 21.

NEW NOVEL. THE THALBA, or Maur of Portugal. A Romance, by Mrs. Bury, author of "The White Hoods," "The Protestant," "Fitz of Fitz-ford," &c. &c. Just published and for sale by MUNROE & FRANCIS. may 21.

THE THALBA, or Maur of Portugal. A Romance, by Mrs Bury, author of "The White Hoods," "The Protestant," "Fitz of Fitz-ford," &c. &c. "Souls made of fire, and children of the sun, with whom revenge is virtue." Young, in two volumes. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS. Nos. 18 & 20 Cornhill. May 21.

THE BEAUTIES OF SCOTTISH & IRISH MELODY, for the Piano Forte or Flute and Violoncello. Selected and arranged by George Pollock. For sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 & 20 Cornhill. may 21.

NEW LAW BOOKS. Volume 7 Connecticut Reports by Thomas Day. Report of Laws adjudged in the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer and Orphans Court, of the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania, by John W. Ashmead.

Also, Revised Statutes of the State of New York. This day received and for sale by HILLIARD GRAY & Co. at their Law and School Book Repository, College Building, 112, Washington street. may 21.

A CARD.

MESSRS. ROBERT & WILLIAM NUNNS, of New York, Manufacturers of Grand Square and Horizontal Frames, respectfully inform the citizens of Boston that they have sent Mr. William Wright, whom they can recommend, to regulate and tune their instruments. Mr. Wright can be found at HEWETT & Co's. No 83, Joy's Buildings, Washington-street.

☞ Mr. W. will pay particular attention to tuning Organs, Harps, Guitars, &c.—may 21. 1m

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SCOTT'S NOVELS Edinburgh Edition. MUNROE & FRANCIS have just received complete sets of the Waverly Novels from vol 1 to 21, revised edition. may 21.

WISE'S COFFEE HOUSE.—Corner of Milk and Athinson streets. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at the above establishment.

Also parties served as usual with the varieties of the season. Refreshments and single a cals furnished through the day. may 14

Anecdotes of Women.

BY THE AUTHOR OF AMERICAN ANECDOTES.

IRISH WIDOW.

The following notice appeared in the daily papers of October, 1788.

Died in King Street, Oxmantown, a lady of property little above 30, who though in apparent bodily health, has obstinately confined herself to her chamber ever since the death of her beloved husband, which occurred about six years since, and refused all sustenance but what was barely sufficient to support an existence evidently burthensome. Her chamber was hung round with portraits of her husband in different attitudes, which she continually and alternately caressed with a fervor little short of worship; and perpetually expressed aloud her wishes of being shortly with him, as if she conceived his image animated, or susceptible of her devotions.

'Under circumstances wearing such strong marks of insanity, her reason in every other respect was perfectly strong; her deportment mild; and her benevolence to the poor and oppressed, cordial and unbounded; which she testified in numerous instances. Her constitution at length adding to the force of grief and rigid abstinence, yielded under the weakness of nature; and she died, after having refused all sustenance for five days, leaving the remainder of her property to distressed objects.

Let this true but melancholy picture of hallowed attachment, serve to rescue widowhood from the taunting sarcasms of Ephesian frailty.

GALLANT DAUGHTER.

Sir John Cochrane, who was engaged in Argyle's rebellion against James the Second, was taken prisoner, after a desperate resistance, and condemned to be hanged. His daughter, having notice that the death-warrant was expected from London, attired herself in men's clothes, and twice attacked and robbed the mails between Belfor and Berwick. The execution was by this means delayed, till Sir John Cochrane's father, the Earl of Dundonald, succeeded in making interest with father Peter, a Jesuit, King James's confessor, who, for the sum of five thousand pounds, interceded with his royal master, in favor of Sir John Cochrane, and procured his pardon.

HUMBLE HEIRESS.

A French soldier of the name of Hensis, who was a blacksmith by trade, married at Lemburgh, in Poland a young woman who cautiously concealed from him, her name and family. She accompanied him to France, where they lived happily, but in poverty, for some years; when she received a letter, which she said, required that she should leave her husband for a few days. She had, by the death of a relation became heiress to a large fortune, consisting of several estates; two castles, two market-towns, and seven villages, with their dependencies; as well as to the title of Baroness of the Empire. Uncontaminated by such a change of fortune; the young lady returned to her husband and young family, to share with them the blessings of ease and plenty.

DAUGHTER'S CHOICE.

Among the families who fell victims to popular fury, in the revolt of the Cossack; Pugatchef, was an old man, his wife and daughters. The servants endeavored to protect the youngest, aged only seventeen years, and who was universally beloved for the sweetness of her disposition, from the assassins. They disguised her in the dress of a peasant, and she might have escaped with the greatest ease; but being deeply affected by the cruelties she saw committed on her father and mother, she would not survive them. She tore herself from the arms of the domestics, and in the fullness of her despair, threw herself on the bodies of her unfortunate parents, her eyes streaming with tears, and her hands raised to heaven, fervently imploring God to put an end to her suffering. The murderers were for an instant softened by her youth and beauty. 'Go, go,' said they to her, 'we will not kill you;' but her grief was so poignant that she did not listen to them. She exclaimed, 'I cannot survive these horrors! Can I forsake my dear relatives? Let me die with them. I seek not to exist longer, since you have robbed me of all that attached me to life,' and again she bent over them, imploring the divine mercy. One of the monsters then struck her on the head with a club; but she was not entirely stunned. Raising her clasped hands, she prayed to God to have pity on her family. She was instantly despatched; and thus terminated a life of innocence.

FAMILY NECESSITY.

An aged couple in New-York, were in the severe winter of 1783, reduced to their last stick of wood. Their only daughter, by whose industry alone they had long been supported had no means of procuring her parents fuel or food. In this distressing emergency, she thought of the expedient of going to a dentist, with the resolution of disposing of her fore-teeth, knowing that he had advertised to give three guineas for every sound fore-tooth, provided only that he was allowed to extract it himself. On her arrival, she made known the circumstances which induced her to make the sacrifice; which so affected the dentist, that he could not forbear shedding tears. He made her a present of ten guineas; with which, with a heart full of joy, she hastened home to relieve her parents.

AFFECTION'S VICTIM.

When the unfortunate Louis XVI. and his family were attacked by a furious mob, in the palace of the Thuilleries, on the memorable 10th of August, 1792, and while the infuriated populace were dragging away a dead body, a lady, with dishevelled hair, and a countenance of wild distraction, forced through the crowd. She came to seek a murdered husband? The body was mangled and disfigured; but it resembled the adored object she sought. She seized the right hand and found her wedding ring, which she had given him to wear as a token of their mutual love. She instantly sunk on the beloved corpse, clung round it, and became senseless and motionless. Horror struck, the spectators stared, and resolved to tear her from the dreadful sight. They did indeed separate her from the body of her husband, but she had died in the embrace.

FEMALE CORSAIR.

Jane of Belville, the widow of M. de Cligson, who was beheaded at Paris in 1343, on suspicion of carrying on a correspondence with England and the Count de Monfort, was filled with grief for the death of her husband, and exasperated at the ill-treatment which she considered him to have received. She immediately sent off her son secretly to London, and when her apprehensions were removed with respect to him, she sold her jewels fitted out three ships and put to sea, to revenge the death of her husband upon all the French with whom she should meet.

This new Corsair made several descents upon Normandy, where she stormed the castles; and the inhabitants of that province, while their villages were blazing, more than once witnessed one of the finest women in Europe, with a sword in one hand and a torch in the other, urging the carnage, and eyeing with pleasure all the horrors of war.

HEROINE OF NORWAY.

In the war which Regner Lodbrog, the King of Norway, waged against Fro, King of Sweden, Lagertha, a young Norwegian female, displayed uncommon personal courage, and by her valour, contributed essentially to the overthrow of the Swedish monarch. Regner saw her, loved her, and made her his wife; but soon deserted her, and married another. In the mean time, his subjects having rebelled, Regner was reduced to a most embarrassing dilemma. Lagertha, who had lived in retirement since the neglect of her husband, was no sooner informed of his situation, than she forgot all her own injuries, and hastening to his relief, was the principal means of enabling him to obtain a victory.

RENEE BORDEREAU.

Among many heroines produced by the civil war of La Vendee, Renee Bordereau, commonly called Langevin, holds a foremost place. She was born at a village near Angiers of humble parents. Forty-two individuals of her family lost their lives in the revolution, and her father was butchered before her eyes. This determined her to take up arms herself. During the course of six years she fought on foot and on horseback more than two hundred battles, with the most determined intrepidity. Her uncle was at the head of a party of republicans. Instigated by rage and zeal for royalty she beheaded him. The republicans in the Vendian war were called the Blues. Langevin killed four Blues at St. Lambert, with her own hands. In the battle of Ponts de ce, when she acted the part of dragoon, she killed twenty-one of the enemy. Soon afterwards she liberated fifty priests at one time, and eight hundred at another, whose death had been determined on. A price of 40,000 francs was set on her head. She was thrown into prison for a crime, for which she could only prove her innocence by a discovery of her sex; she remained, however, five years in prison, where she was treated in the most shameful manner, and only obtained her freedom on the accession of Louis XVIII. to the throne. She has since had conferred upon her the order of the Lily.

THE WIFE AND MOTHER.

While *Cæcinna Pætus*, the husband of the celebrated Arria, was dangerously ill, their son, who was sick at the same time, died. He was a youth of uncommon accomplishments, and fondly beloved by his parents. Arria, fearing that the news of his death might endanger the life of her husband, prepared and conducted his funeral in such a manner, that her husband remained entirely ignorant of the mournful event which occasioned that solemnity. *Pætus* often enquired with anxiety about his son, to whom his faithful and affectionate wife cheerfully replied, that he had slept well, and was easy; but if her tears too long restrained, were bursting forth, she instantly retired to give vent to her grief. When again composed, she would return to Pætus with dry eyes, and a placid countenance, quitting, as it were, all the tender feelings of a mother, at the threshold of her sick husband's chamber.

Mademoiselle Linnæus, daughter to the celebrated professor of the Upsal university, assisted her father in his immortal work.

The charming Hydrangea, so well known under the name of Hortensia, is a new tribute paid by Commerson to the talents and memory of Mademoiselle Hortense de Paute.

Elizabeth Blackwall has published a work on botany, in six volumes folio, with figured plants, which is held in great estimation by the learned.

Madame Victorine de Chatanay has published a work in three volumes, entitled, *Le Calendrier de Flore* (Flora's Callender) in which are united correctness as to facts, with that peculiar grace of epistolary style which is so peculiar to the sex.

Madame de Genlis, whose name is above all praise, has written, with her usual eloquence, several articles on botany.

The charming garden at Kew, one of the first, one of the handsomest, and one of the most luxuriant of those landscape gardens which the English have imitated from the Chinese, was created by a Princess of Wales.

FRENCH FARMER'S WIFE.

The farmer's wife, *fermiere*, (says M. de Cubieres,) bestows her attention and her daily cares on whatever is connected with the administration of the farm. She inspects the dove-cote, the farm-yard, the stalls, the dairy, the orchard, &c. She sells the vegetables, the fruit, the produce of the dairy, ewes and their fleeces; to her is intrusted the gathering of hemp and flax, with the first operations these plants undergo; in the southern countries, she has also under her management the important business of rearing silk-worms, and the sale of their produce.

She knows how to excite workmen to their labour; to the lazy she gives a new life, by friendly remonstances; and, at the same time, she supports by her praises the zeal of the most laborious.

She knows how to inspire awe, by a studied silence, and to insure obedience by the mildness of command; she renders all her laborers faithful, by bestowing on them a due share of her confidence.

It is she who presides daily at the preparation of their food; in their sickness she attends them with maternal care; on the days of rest she excites them to rural sports.

In short, surrounded by her laborers, by her husband, by her children, who form her principal riches, she enjoys that felicity which springs from benevolence; she is happy in the happiness she confers on others; and that large family, free from fear, from cupidity, from ambition, leads a happy and peaceful life.

THREAD MANUFACTURE.

One of the last trials in Scotland for witchcraft, occurred in the parish of Erskine, in Renfrewshire. The person supposed to have been bewitched, or tormented, by the miserable wretches believed to be in compact with the devil, was a Miss Christian Shaw, daughter of John Shaw, of Bargarren. This young lady, to the surprise, no doubt, of her good neighbors, survived the machinations of Satan and his accomplices; and having afterwards acquired a remarkable dexterity in spinning fine yarn, she conceived the idea of manufacturing it into thread. Her first attempts in this way were necessarily on a small scale. She executed almost every part of the process with her own hands, and bleached her materials on a large slate placed in one of the windows of the house. She succeeded, however, so well in these trials, as to have sufficient encouragement to go on, and to take the assistance of her younger sisters and neighbors. The then Lady Blantyre carried a parcel of her thread to Bath, and disposed of it advantageously to some manufacturers of lace; and this was probably the first thread made in Scotland that had crossed the Tweed. About this time a person who was connected with the family happening to be in Holland, found means to learn the secrets of the thread manufacture, which was then carried on to a great extent in that country; particularly the art of sorting and numbering the threads of different sizes, and packing them up for sale; and the construction and management of the twisting and twining machines. This knowledge he communicated on his return to his friends in Bargarren; and by means of it they were enabled to conduct their manufacture with more regularity, and to a greater extent. The young women in the neighborhood were taught to spin fine yarn; twining mills were erected; and correspondences were established; and a profitable business was carried on. Bargarren thread became extensively known; and being ascertained by a stamp, bore a good price. From the instructions of the family of Bargarren, a few families in the neighborhood engaged in the same business, and continued in it for a number of years. It was not to be expected, however, that a manufacture of that kind could be confined to so small a district, or would it be allowed to remain in so few hands for a great length of time.—The secrets of the business were gradually divulged by apprentices and assistants. A Mr. Pollock, in Paisley, established a manufacture of the same sort, which was speedily followed by others.

The Bargarren and Paisley thread was of that sort known to merchants by the name of *ounce third;* as distinguished from the kinds which have been prepared chiefly at Dundee and Aberdeen.

Opinions of the Press.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

We hope that the next Legislature will assemble with a conviction, that some decisive measure is necessary for reorganizing the House of Representatives, and reducing the number of members. The House, the present year, will probably consist of about six hundred members, and if all the towns were to exercise their full privilege, it might amount to 800. This city, which embraces a tenth part of the poulation of the State, has chosen 60, and it has been shown that it is entitled to choose 83. The whole State, if represented in the same proportion, will choose 600 members, and might choose 830. In the year 1812, when Maine was a part of this State, we had a House of Representatives of 745 members. The population of the State, at this time, is greater than it was then, including Maine, and in twenty years from this time, if it continues to increase as fast as there is reason to expect it will, we shall have, provided the constitution is not altered, a representation of a thousand members. It appears to us, therefore, to be a matter of absolute necessity, if we would avoid the greatest inconveniences from an overgrown legislature, to procure an amendment of the constitution, for reducing the representation within reasonable limits.

Several of the other States suffer considerable inconvenience, from the excessive number of their Representatives, yet no one of them far exceeds two hundred members. A deliberative assembly of two hundred members is much too large to do business to advantage. It necessarily happens in such a body, that the business will be either passed over, without its details being examined into and understood by half the members, or the discussions will be protracted to a most tedious and intolerable length, so that many subjects of legislation are postponed from session to session, for want of time to decide upon their merits. This invariably happens, not only in our own legislature but in Congress, where the number of members is a little over two hundred. If any one will consult the experience of the Congress of the United States, and of the several State Legislatures, we believe that he will find that business is much better, as well as more expeditiously done, in a legislature not far exceeding a hundred members, or at farthest a hundred and fifty, than in a larger body.

But the question of amending our constitution does not rest on any so nice inquiries, as that whether one or two hundred members is preferable—it is a question whether a Legislature of six or eight hundred members is tolerable. We trust that the people of the State will soon come to the conviction that it is not. It will be found, we fear, at the next session, that the State House is not sufficient to contain the members elected, without subjecting them to great personal inconvenience; and it has already been felt, that the expense of maintaining so many members as have been heretofore returned, is a heavy public burden.

If it be admitted that reduction of the number of members is expedient, and even necessary, it is important to inquire in what manner the reduction can best be made.—Attempts have been made to contrive a scheme of reduction, without taking away the right of seperate representation of towns. But when it is considered that the number of towns which now have the right of representation is over three hundred, and that these towns differ in size in every degree, it must be apparent that no adequate reduction can be made without taking away the right of the individual representation of towns, and that if the degree of reduction which can be so made would be sufficient, the system of represnatation founded on this basis would be grossly unequal, on account of the great inequality in the size of the different towns.

Another sheme which has been twice attempted is, to preserve to a part of the towns the right of separate representation, and to unite two small towns, or to allow the small towns to be separately represented in alternate years. This plan has been found liable to serious objections, and has been rejected, we hope never to be revived. There are two decisive objections to it: one, that it would afford a representation not based on a principle of equality; and the other, that it would afford a very inadequate remedy to the evil of a too numerous representation.

The only effectual method of remedying the evil, is to adopt a system of representation by districts. There has been apparently a great repugnance to the adoption of this mode of representation. Yet there does not appear to be any reasonable objection to it. If there were objections to it, of ever so great weight, it is very clear that it must be resorted to. There is no other way in which the people of the State can be fairly represented. The only manner in which it has been practicable to transact business, for some years past, has been by having a great part of the State entirely unrepresented, and other parts represented in very unequal proportions. Would it be proper to persevere in this system, if half the towns were willing to waive their right of being represented, and to leave the management of the public affairs to the other half? We think not. But the people of the State are not willing so to abandon their rights, and the consequence is that more representatives are chosen than can properly act together, in a deliberative assembly. The difficulty of so acting together will increase with every of population, and if the period has not already arrived when the adoption of a system of representation by districts is indispensable, it will very soon arrive We shall call the attention of our readers again to this subject, and shall urge it upon the attention of the Legislature, as deserving their serious consideration at the very next session. Although the present Legislature will have but one session, they will have it in their power to immortalize themselves, by recommending to the people an amendment of the Constitution adapted to the present condition of the Commonwealth.—*Com. Gazette.*

CREAM — OF — COCOA

FOR removing Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Redness, Blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions of the skin, This admirable Cosmetic has received universal approbation by all who have used it. The excellent qualities it possesses is in entirely eradicating from the skin, humors of every kind, from whatsoever cause originating, and gradually producing a soft, clear, and delicate complexion, and by its use it imparts to the Neck, Face and arms, a beautiful and healthy bloom, preserves the most delicate texture, and renders rough and harsh skin beautifully smooth and even and by due perseverance in the application of the Cream of Cocoa, a delicate complexion is produced. As this cosmetic is innoxious, it may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate Lady or Child. To gentlemen whose faces are tender after shaving the Cream of Cocoa will be found excellent in ameliorating those unpleasant sensations which are often produced. It is highly recommended for Scrofula and Salt Rheum.

For sale by HENRY WHITE, corner of Court and Tremont streets.

NEW BOOKS.—Memoirs of the Rev. H. Martyn, by Rev. John Sargeant—a new edition, from the 10th London edition—With an introductory Essay and an Appendix by the American editor.

Dr. Smith's Essay on the Cultivation of Bees—an Essay on the practicability of cultivating the Honey Bee, in maritime towns and cities, as a source of domestic economy and profit. Just received by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK. april 27

TO DEALERS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES. The following Vegetable preparations are recommended as invaluable Medicines for families.

Cream of Amber.
Price One Dollar per Bottle.

For Pimples, Freckles, and other cutaneous eruptions. This wash is considered by the first families in Boston, a superior article.

Balm of Egypt.
Price One Dollar per Bottle.

This celebrated medicine will cure Coughs, Asthmas, Hooping Cough, Liver Complaint, etc. Many persons have effectually been relieved by it, in Boston—Mr. Benjamin Kimball and others.

German Rheumatic Drops.

This preparation will cure the Rheumatism in twenty our hours. It has given relief, in most obstinate cases, infifteen minutes, and is considered by those who have used it, superior to any article known for this disorder.

Patten's Pile Electuary and Ointment.
Price 50 cts. and $1 per box or set.

The established reputation of this medicine for the cure of the Piles, when all other remedies have failed to effect it, is sufficient commendation. The Electuary is a certain remedy for Bowel complaints.

Anderson's Eye Water.
Twenty-five cents per bottle.

This wash, for sore, weak or inflamed eyes, is acknowledged to possess more healing qualities than any other for sale; and is soothing to that tender organ, the eye.

Dr. Mitchell's Corn Plaster.
Price 37 1-2 cents per box.

This article is an infallible remedy for Corns, if the directions are strictly followed. More than four thousand persons have proved it, since September 26, 1828.

German Lip Salve.
Price 37 1-2 cts.

This article is superior to any medicine which has been discovered, for sore lips or nipples. Many ladies, on commencement of nursing, can bear testimony to its wonderful healing qualities. The delicate appearance and pleasant taste of this salve has gained many admirers.

Dr. Galen's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

It is a fact well known, that these pills will cure the worst cases of the Dyspepsia; for the patients of some physicians have recently taken them, who have acknowledged that these pills cured them when they could not help them nor others who had attended them previous.—These pills will most effectually remove all soreness of the stomach, not merely by neutralising the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretion which gives rise to it, and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole organ of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigor to the whole system. A new supply of these invaluable pills have recently been put into the hands of the druggists.

Dr. Galen's Restorative Elixir.
Price One Dollar per bottle.

This article is said to possess many valuable purifying qualities, and to those who are troubled with that tedious complaint, the Jaundice, nothing equals this in the country; it renovates all impurities of the blood, restores the appetite, cures a person of extreme weakness and debility, as will appear from a certificate of Mr. Jason D. Battles, and many other gentlemen in this city, to whom the proprietor has liberty to refer.

Dr. Galen's Salt Rheum Ointment.
Price One Dollar per bottle.

Is an article worthy the attention of those who are afflicted with the worst of all disorders, Salt Rheum. This article has been tested, and is certain to cure this complaint, if Galen's Restorative is taken internally to purge the blood One gentleman observed to Messrs. Delano & Whitney, Druggists, South Market-street, recently, that he could prove to the satisfaction of them, that this remedy was worth all others advertised for the above complaint, from the benefit he had received from using one bot.

Dr. Galen's Anti-Bilious Pills.
Price $1 per box.

A sure and powerful remedy for all bilious complaints, and a positive cure for an unpleasant breath. Who, for a moment, will hesitate to purchase these which possess advantages over any others?—such as rendering the society of Bachelors more agreeable, and giving to some Female who may chance to use them, an additional charm.

German Tooth-Ache Drops.

This remedy is preferred to all others. It destroys the nerve, gives instant relief, and grants to all persons the use of their teeth.

Remedy for Chilblains.
Price 37 1-2 cts per box.

This article gives less trouble, and will cure any common case of Chilblains, in two or three applications; if the feet have contracted sores, this will cure them in a few days. In all common cases of this very troublesome complaint, it is only necessary to rub them with the article, night and morning.

German Head Ache Powders.
Price 37 1-2 cts. per bottle.

These powders give relief in all cases of head ache immediately, and remove all drowsy lethargic sensations, Thousands can substantiate these facts who have tried them.

I have for sometime been acquainted with Mr. L. Dam's patent medicines, and believe from their efficacy in the different complaints for which they are prepared, and the satisfaction they have given those who have used them, (having also used of them myself) that they are altogether superior to any collection of the same extent; and that some of them are preferable to all others in complaints, for which they are prescribed.

GEORGE W. BURNHAM.
Boston, Jan. 30th, 1830.

This may certify that I have used Dr. Mitchell's Corn Plaster, which cured three very bad Corns on my feet, which have troubled me for years, in one week. I have cured with the same box, six other persons, and I have some of the same left. The above statement I am willing to make oath to if required.

MOSES FLETCHER.
Dorchester, April 4th, 1829.

Mitchell's Corn Plaster, prepared by Mr. Dam, has cured several Corns on my feet in a few days. It is a positive cure if the directions on the box are strictly followed.

JOHN H. PIERCE.
North Bridgewater April 4, 1829.

I have used Dr. Mitchell's Corn Plaster according to the directions, and it cured all of my Corns, which were very troublesome. AUSTIN HOWARD.

I have taken Patten's celebrated Pile Electuary for the bleeding Piles' and have been cured by it in a few days.

Boston, May 31, 1829. D. PARKS.
Newburyport, Dec. 8, 1828.

I have been cured of that destroying disorder, the Piles, after nine years standing, by using one set and part of another of Patten's Pile Electuary.

ZACHARIAH DAVIDSON.
Boston, Nov. 29, 1830.

This is to certify that I have used Patten's Pile Electuary, and was entirely cured by the use of it in one week, after being troubled more than twenty years.

REUBEN BEMIS.
Ipswich, Jan. 17, 1829.

A gentleman applied to me for Galen's Dyspeptic Pills. I furnished him with two boxes.—He was so well satisfied with their efficacy that he called for a third. From the knowledge I had of his case, I think they had a salutary influence, and hastened his restoration to health.

JOHN F. GARDNER, M. D.
Boston, Oct. 30, 1828.

I have used Dr. Mitchell's remedy for Corns, and believe from the benefit I have received from the use of the same, it will cure any person, if the directions are strictly followed. It has done more for me than all other articles used. ZACHARIAH OSGOOD.

For sale in Boston by LEADER DAM, 29 Prince Street. Proprietor, wholesale and retail.

Boston, June 26 1830. 1y

TO PRINTERS.—The subscriber has for sale at his Counting Room, No. 36, Congress corner of Lindall-street, a complete assortment of Job Letter from thirty line to five line Pica, together with a great variety of Fancy Letter of every description. In offering them to printers, he would call their attention to the advantages of the wooden over the large metal letter.

I. The cost of metal types of the sizes offered by the subscriber, especially the larger, precludes their use, except by a few extensively engaged in job printing. This objection is now completely obviated, as the prices of those here presented, are ☞ LESS THAN ONE HALF THOSE OF THE FOUNDERS. ☜

II. In point of durability they possess the same advantages over metal types, that wood cuts do over stereotype ones. Besides, they are incomparably less liable to damage by accidents.

III. These types are prepared by a machine which gives them a perfectly even surface, and renders their height exact and uniform, while large metal types are always more or less concave on the face, from the unequal cooling of the metal in casting.

IV. The difference in the value of the material, after the types are thrown aside, is greatly overbalanced by the fact that the INTEREST on the cost of a metal font, would in less than seven years pay for a wood font equal in size and beauty and more durable.

V. The perplexity and loss arising from the breaking of metal types through the centre, as well as of the descending and kerned letters, is completely obviated by the wood en letter manufactured by the subscriber. This advantage all printers, especially those at a distance from the Foundries, will now how to appreciate.

The subscriber is enabled to state from experience in his own office, that the wood types when prepared in a proper manner, are in no respect objectionable; that the use of them is more convenient, that they are actually more durable than metal types, and cost only from one third to one half those sold at the Foundries.

Fonts of any description manufactured to order, and single letters or lines prepared at short notice.

Printers are invited to call at 36 Congress-street and examine some specimens of twenty line pica, *lower case*, twenty six line *back slope*, and other letter of a description never before made in this country.

march 11 FREDERIC S. HILL.

IMPROVED STEREOTYPE BLOCK. The subscriber having become proprietor of the Patent Right recently taken out for the IMPROVED STEREOTYPE BLOCK is now ready to receive orders for the same on terms which he believes will be satisfactory to all persons engaged in the printing business.

This Block is unhesitatingly pronounced by all who have examined it, and witnessed its operation, to be far superior to any which has hitherto been offered to the public in this or any other country. It combines in a remarkable degree, simplicity of construction with rapidity of movement; is easily adjusted to the plate, and is less liable to get out of order than the Blocks in common use.

Besides these advantages, the cheapness of the Improved Stereotype Block, it is believed, will commend attention, while the rates of printing are in their present state. A list of prices is hereto subjoined, in which it will be observed a large discount is made from those of the Stereotype Block now for sale:—

8vo Blocks,	$18 per set.
12mo "	20 "
18mo "	24 "
24mo "	28 "

A further discount will be made to dealers in the article. Printers may examine the Improved Stereotype Block at the counting room of the subscriber, No. 36, Congress-street, corner of Lindall-street.

Boston, March 18 FREDERIC S. HILL.

☞ We take pleasure says the Commercial Gazette in endorsing the recommendations contained in the following paragraphs from two of the city newspapers of yesterday:

Stereotype Blocks. The present stereotype blocks furnished by Mr. Hill, of the Galaxy, are worthy the attention of every printer in the country who has occasion to use an article of this sort. They have already been introduced in the best establishments in this city, and the specimens sent abroad have increased the orders for a large additional number. The block is recommended for its simplicity of construction, its ease in management, its durability, and the reduced price at which it is sold.—*American Traveller.*

Stereotype Blocks. Mr. F. S. Hill, of this city, is proprietor of a newly invented Stereotype Block, which promises to be of much convenience to the profession. The lips are moved by one regular operation, produced by the application of a key, adapted to all blocks in an office, of this patent. The plates are immovably fastened till it is expedient to remove them; and in ordinary cases, the operation of fastening or loosening the plates takes but a second of time, so little movement is necessary.—*N. E. Palladium.*

Useful Invention. We have seen and examined a very neat and beautiful invention recently patented by a mechanic of this city, and now the property of Mr. Hill of the Galaxy. It is an improved Stereotype Block, the mechanical construction of which is exceedingly simple, but which, nevertheless, works with great ease, accuracy, and expedition, and is not likely to be put out of order at the press. The movement of the lips which secure the plate to the block, is directed up and down an inclined plane operated on by a small key acting into the face of the block near the edge, and turning like a gimblet. The whole affair is exceedingly pretty and may be safely recommended to printers.—*Statesman.*

CHARLES ROSS, Umbrella, Parasol and Cane Manufacturer. Ivory and Wood Turner, No 115 Court street, Boston.

Ivory and Wood Turning neatly executed. Umbrellas and Parasols new covered and repaired. Canes mounted &c. &c. sept 23.

REMOVAL. GEORGE BARRY, informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand, No. 10, Congress square, to Store No. 94, Washington street, nearly opposite Williams' Court, where he has on hand a good assortment of gentlemen's, youth's and children's Hats and Caps, which he will sell at prices corresponding with the times.

epistf nov 5

WASH LEATHER SOCKS. A sure cure for chilblains, and prevent Rheumatism, Colds, and Coughs, besides keep the feet dry and warm. For sale at No. 20 Tremont street. J. G. SHUTE

THE STYLE. "KIMBALL'S" plain Bombazine Stocks, allowed by every one of taste to be the handsomest article worn. For sale at No. 12, Washington-street. march 11

WASHINGTON HOTEL. JAMES HAMILTON, Broadway New York, most respectfully informs his friends and former patrons in Boston and its vicinity, that he has taken that extensive and splendid establishment in Broadway New York, known by the name of "Washington Hotel," which has been thoroughly repaired and improved in the best manner for the accomodation of the public. Families, by seasonable application can be provided with private apartments and the best attendance; and gentlemen travelling for business or pleasure will receive every attention during their stay at the Hotel. july 31 tf

CRAVAT STIFFNERS, IN TWO PARTS, Just finished, some that are exceeding thin and light, for summer use. Having been a long time in preparing the cloth, (which is made of beautiful white horse hair,) my customers are now invited to examine them at 20 Tremont street. J. G. SHUTE.

WEDDINGS, PARTIES, BALLS etc. Beautiful White Stockes manufactured of fine linens and linen cambrics, and made to wash,—for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington-street. m 11

FROM one or two hundred casks of DAY and MARTIN'S Genuine Blacking, constantly for sale, variously assorted, from 9 to 25 doz. in a cask, by their Agent, J. A. DICKSON, at the Music Saloon, Nos. 35 and 36, Cornhill, formerly Market street. Price by the single cask, $1 32 per dozen small size, 2,84 middle do. and 4,25 large do.

A discount from these prices to those who purchase several casks.

N. B. It may be had by the single jug or dozen, on the floor of the same building. nov 23.

[redacted]

☞ Sold by Maynard & Noyes, Brewer & Brothers, T Wakefield, J. Kidder, R. A. Nowell, Nathan Savin, and Ebenezer Wight. Price 25 cents per box.

feb 18 eopf

JAMES ATKINSON, Perfumer to the Royal Family, No. 44, Gerrard street, Soho-square, London, Respectfully begs leave to inform the fashionable world in America, that he has just sent a supply of the following articles to his Agent, Mr. J. A. DICKSON, Music Saloon, 34 and 36, Cornhill, (formerly Market-street,) Boston.

ATKINSON'S CURLING FLUID, For the growth of the Hair, (patronised by the Royal Family,) is founded on a discovery of the causes which occasion baldness. It prevents the hair falling off or changing color, and where baldness has already taken place, either from disease, perspiration, change of climate, or hereditary cause, it will restore it to its original strength, thickness and beauty. Respectable references to this fact are given in a pamphlet enclosed round each bottle. It also keeps the hair from scurf, makes it soft and glossy as silk, and keeps it in curl during exercise in dancing or walking, or in damp weather. Price $1 a bottle, or $9 per doz.

ATKINSON'S VEGETABLE DYE. Changes gray or red hair on the head or whiskers to a brown or black, warranted perfectly innocent, and to give a permanent color.—Price $1.50 per bottle, or $15 per doz.

ATKINSON'S AMMONIAL SOAP, Prepared by a new process, which frees it from all irritating qualities; removing freckles, redness and hardness from the skin, prevents its chapping and makes it soft, white and clean. Price 1s, the squares for washing, and prepared with Naples Soap for shaving, price 25c and 34 cents each.

A CARD.

R. S. EVANS informs his friends and the Public, that he has removed his place of business to No. 711 Washington street, where he will be happy to attend as usual, to all orders for washing. Grateful for past favours he solicits and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.

N. B. Good aqueduct water, as clean, and every convenience for Washing, in the best manner. Articles of clothing taken in the early part, and returned at the close of the week, at 50 cts. per dozen.